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High Court Finds Oil Firms Violated Antitrust Law: Cambridge Shows Decline

The World's Day—At a Glance
May 6, 1940

In Washington: New Battleship Ready

The Supreme Court upheld a decision by the Federal District Court at Madison, Wis., holding that 12 major oil companies and 5 individuals had violated the Sherman Antitrust Act by conspiring to raise the price of gasoline sold in 10 Midwestern States. In the only other decision of the day, delivered by Associate Justice Frankfurter, the Court held constitutional a 1925 Texas antitrust law which exempted "agricultural products or livestock in the hands of the producer or raiser." The court then adjourned until May 20. It announced it would adjourn for the summer on June 3.

President Roosevelt vetoed a bill to extend to cotton the system of Federal crop insurance now applied experimentally to wheat, explaining that the Administration did not yet have the necessary "backlog of experience" to establish a sound actuarial basis for crop insurance which would make it fully self-supporting.

The Washington, the first new American battleship in 19 years, will be launched June 1 at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. It is named for the State of Washington. A fortnight later the North Carolina, a sister ship, is scheduled to be launched at the New York Navy Yard.

The State Department, confronted with the Mexican note rejecting arbitration of the question of expropriated American oil properties, finds its Good Neighbor policy put to a severe test. [Details: Financial Page.]

In Boston: Civil Service Probe Asked

The first large city of Massachusetts to report its population in the 1940 census is Cambridge, which disclosed today that its population has dropped from 113,643, which was its 1930 figure, to 109,543, as of April 1 this year. [Details: Page 13.]

Declaring that more employees continue on the City's pay roll than are needed, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau urged a more intensive and efficient application of the policy of leaving vacancies unfilled. Savings of this no-hiring plan have not yet proved great, the Bureau pointed out, in a bulletin sent to its members and public officials. [Details: Page 13.]

Turning evidence regarding alleged violations of the civil service rules in Lawrence, Mass., over to District Attorney Hugh E. Cregg of Essex County, Ulysses J. Lupien, State Civil Service Director, declared the evidence warranted action by the Prosecutor. [Details: Page 13.]

Financial difficulties of the New Haven Railroad led to news from three sources today. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts presented a professor from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as an expert witness to oppose complete abandonment of the so-called Boston group of suburban stations, as hearings were resumed before an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Boston. [Details: Page 1.] In the second place, commuters from the Hyde Park area of Boston were protesting curtailment of service to their station by appealing to members of City Council and pressing a petition for a court order restraining the railroad. [Details: Page 13.] Finally, Judge Francis J. W. Ford in Federal Court postponed action for at least six months on a plan of reorganization of the Boston Terminal Company. [Details: Page 15.]

Whelchel Acquitted of Job-Sale Charge

GAINESVILLE, Ga. (AP)—Representative B. Frank Whelchel (D) of Georgia was acquitted in Federal Court today of charges that he conspired to sell postal appointments. The verdict also freed Mr. Whelchel's co-defendant, H. Grady Jones, who was accused by the Government as go-between in the alleged job sales.

War Summary: Nazis Push Toward Narvik

In Norway German troops were reported pushing north from Namsos in large numbers of transport planes, at the same time that other troops were moving northward by road and rail which would bring them three-quarters of the way from Trondheim to Narvik, which is believed to be the main objective of the moves. Here some 3,000 German troops have been holding the fort against the encircling Allied force.

Remnants of Norwegian resistance are rapidly being ended in southern and central Norway, including the heroic resistance of a handful of Norwegians in the mountain fortress of Hegre. Members of the Norwegian Government, arriving in London, declared in a broadcast that there must be no surrender. [Details: Page 7.]

A British destroyer was sunk by German bombers while escorting a convoy of Allied troop transports returning from Norway, the Admiralty announced.

Britain denied German claims to having sunk a British battleship off Norway. But German sources reiterated the claims, adding that Nazi aircraft had scored a hit on another battleship off the Norwegian Coast. [Details: Page 5.]

In Paris the War Committee of the French Cabinet met with President Lebrun. The five-man "Inner Cabinet" includes Premier Paul Reynaud, Vice-Premier Camille Chautemps, Minister of National Defense Edouard Daladier, Finance Minister Lucien Lamoreux, and Georges Mandel, Minister of Colonies.

On the Western Front a new German thrust crumpled before a sharp counter attack by advance French units during fighting for the third successive night in the Saar sector, the French high command announced. French military spokesmen said the attackers did not succeed in penetrating between the French outposts east of the Maginot Lines as they had the night before and were forced to withdraw after suffering losses.

New Voters of Oklahoma Give Pledge To Protect Democracy With Ballots

TULSA, Okla., May 6 (AP)—Four thousand new voters pledged to protect democracy with ballots, and several times as many thousands of fellow citizens, yesterday heard Eddie Cantor extol Americanism.

Massed before their flag in Skelly Stadium, the newly naturalized citizens and native-born youth recently become of voting age took an oath of allegiance.

The ceremony, sponsored by the Tulsa County Citizenship Council, Inc., probably was the first of the kind in America. The non-political Council's object was to prompt new voters to "cherish my right of ballot."

Casting aside the comedian's cap, Mr. Cantor was the principal speaker on the national radiocast program, which included remarks by Gov. Leon C. Phillips and the reading of greetings from President Roosevelt. Chief Justice Wayne W. Bayless of Oklahoma administered the oath of allegiance.

Lieut. Col. John H. Leavell, Chairman of the Council, read President Roosevelt's greetings.

"New times, which bring with them issues and problems of increasing complexity, require infusion of new blood into our national life," said the message.

"Our democracy is thus kept liquid by this constant addition of new citizens blessed with the vigor and the courage and the faith of youth. Those are qualities of citizenship which we shall always need."

"Many of us have become so accustomed to the blessings of democracy that we take them as a matter of course."

"The vote is the weapon of democracy—it is our substitute for the submarine. Let us use it well."

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Rail Hearing Weighs Effect Of Train Cuts

Population close to 1,500,000 involved in proposed closing of Boston lines.

Arguing against possible abandonment of the Boston Group Lines, Prof. Charles B. Breed, head of the civil engineering department of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, testified at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing here today that potentially 1,500,000 of the population of Metropolitan Boston would be affected if the lines were abandoned.

Previously the railroad seeking abandonment had estimated the population at 450,000.

Professor Breed pointed out that there was heavy travel by Bostonians to the Cape and neighboring summer resorts, particularly during the summer months.

The Boston Group lines run from Boston to Braintree, and branching out from Braintree in three directions, to Middleborough, Greenbush and Plymouth. Some 40 railroad stations would be closed by the contemplated abandonment.

Exhibits Introduced

The M. I. T. professor introduced exhibits to show the value of industry in the area concerned. He declared that business was on the upswing, and that more revenue, both passenger and freight, could be expected on the Boston Group Lines in the future.

It was expected that under further questioning by Assistant Attorney General J. Burke Sullivan, Professor Breed would offer suggestions of economies which he felt would be sufficient practically to eliminate the deficits now incurred by the Boston Group, which amount to about $1,700,000 a year.

If the Interstate Commerce Commission can be persuaded that this loss can be wiped out, it is the hope of the opponents of abandonment that the I. C. C. will consider the Old Colony with the New Haven railroad as part of the New Haven reorganization.

Heard Before Directors

The hearing was held before Oliver E. Sweet, Director of the Finance Bureau of the Interstate Commerce Commission, sitting as an examiner on the petition of the trustees of the Old Colony Railroad for complete abandonment of the Boston Group.

Asked by Thomas J. McGrath, counsel for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and also for the Railroad Labor Executives Association, if today's hearing, which marks a resumption of hearings discontinued last March, was only "shadow boxing" because a division of the I. C. C. had accepted a reorganization of the New Haven which excluded the Old Colony, Mr. Sweet explained that the full commission had not as yet taken action on the decision of the Division, that the present case was a separate matter and that the hearing opening today would go on as scheduled.

Rail services scanned: Page 13.

P. T. A. Leader

Mrs. Joseph K. Pettengill
Of Detroit, Mich., President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

P.T.A. Theme: 'The Pursuit Of Happiness'

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., May 6—Undismayed by world disturbances, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers is meeting here today to plan its next year's study program around the cheerful subject, "And the Pursuit of Happiness."

Each year this veteran organization of 2,400,000 mothers, fathers, and teachers assigns itself a topic for "home work." It is always a theme that touches the welfare of the boys and girls, and the study is aimed at bringing about improvement in the community they live in.

Two years ago the National Congress launched its members on a program to consider what adults can do to vouchsafe to children the inalienable rights of the Declaration of Independence—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

For the last two years the first two rights were given special attention. Now a program is being built around the third. Through this three-year program, the organization endeavors "to make its members conscious of their responsibilities as today's citizens of a democracy and as guardians and educators of the citizens of tomorrow," according to one of its statements.

Definition of Happiness

A 1940 definition of "happiness" as used in the theme of study for the coming year was given by Mrs. J. K. Pettengill, who is now rounding out her third year in the presidency. She opened the convention today with an address on this keynote subject.

"I think of happiness," she said, "as the attaining of a satisfying life. It is not something we find when we get somewhere, but a state that abides within us.

"As an organization, we shall avoid any attempt to set up a uniform program for all our 27,000

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Social Benefits For 'Joads' Put On U. S. Agenda

Labor Secretary Perkins places 'home farm' and 'industrialized farm' in different classes.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—Extension of social and labor legislation to aid the Joads of the "Grapes of Wrath," found in increasing number in many parts of the nation, is the recommendation today of Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, testifying before the La Follette subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

The prospects are all that such migratory labor will increase for some time to come, Miss Perkins declared.

She urged a legislative differentiation between the old-time "home farm" whose workers are exempted from modern social and industrial legislation, and the new "industrialized farm" which is a big acreage worked as a factory, in which the new-style migrant "Oakies" and "Arkies" work as day laborers. She painted a dark picture of social, sanitary, and educational conditions of these workers' camps at present, and offered a number of proposals for their benefit.

A Complex Problem

Miss Perkins' tentative evidence, and the comments from members of the Committee, particularly Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, emphasized that the problem is too big for any one panacea, and that the effort to oversimplify it may actually make it only more complex. Among other things Miss Perkins subscribed to the basic recommendation made before the same Committee last week by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, that the effort to anchor migratory workers needs Federal aid in the use of great projects of conservation, irrigation, and construction, of a type that would improve the soil and at the same time give the farmers some contributory form of income.

Projects of this sort, this second member of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet insisted today, would be worth more than their cost in the ultimate view, contrasted to the uprooting of hundreds of thousands of families who are "tractored out," in the new technique that threatens to sweep all agriculture. This view

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Wheat Makes a General Pause

Wide World

Brig. Gen. A. S. Allan

General Allan, who is in command of a unit of the Australian Army occupying Southern Palestine, shows interest in a type of Australian wheat successfully grown at the Beersheba Agricultural Station, sponsored by the Palestine Department of Agriculture.

Massing of Troops and Ships Stirs Southeastern Europe

BUDAPEST, May 6 (AP)—Southeastern Europe, with increasing concern watched the speeding up of military activities in the Balkan and Mediterranean area.

Developments, following the shifted emphasis away from the Northern Front, included:

On the Greek and Bulgarian frontiers, Turkish troops were reported to be massing. At the same time German troop concentrations were reported near the Yugoslav and Hungarian frontiers. Shipment of war supplies into the Reich's protectorate of Slovakia was also reported.

From German sources there were reports that the Allies are about ready to land troops in Salonika. These reports were categorically denied in London.

A similar conflict arose over reports that Russia was concentrating troops near the borders of Ruthenia. The reports were denied in Moscow.

Meanwhile, there were a variety of reports of naval movements in the Mediterranean where the Allied battle fleet is concentrated at Alexandria, Egypt. Units of the Allied fleet were reported in the Aegean Sea.

Publication of reports of two week-old Italo-Yugoslav border incidents complicated the situation but the details apparently are to be determined by mixed commissions. Yugoslav military quarters estimate that Italy has 300,000 men massed north of Fiume.

New Rail Line

ATHENS, May 6 (AP)—A strategic new railway line, which would give British and French troops an additional route northward if they were landed at Salonika in the event of extension of the war to Southeastern Europe, was opened yesterday by King George II and members of the Greek Cabinet.

The rail line, which starts at Salonika, runs north through the Struma River Valley into Bulgaria. The line links Salonika with the upper Struma Valley line running to Sofia, Bulgaria.

Chamberlain's Aides Prepare Stand Against Critics' Blast

Churchill's authority increased to speed action in all ways to attain war's objectives.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 6—In an effort to cut the ground from under the feet of critics of the British Government for its conduct of the Norwegian campaign, the Cabinet is understood already to have taken steps designed to insure speedier action in effecting military plans.

By the new decision Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, will be the sole link between the Committee of Chiefs of Staff and the Cabinet and will thereby be able to cut delay between conception of a plan of action and its carrying out.

Admittedly the conferring of such powers on Mr. Churchill was implied in Cabinet shifts made April 3. But the new decision indicates a Government admission that the time lag still persisted in putting theory into practice for the Norwegian landings.

It is also seen to constitute recognition by the Government that political criticism has reached the highest pitch yet experienced by Mr. Chamberlain. The question being asked is whether tacit admission by the Government of shortcomings will temper further criticism when the lid is lifted from the Norwegian cauldron in Parliament tomorrow.

No Suggestion of Change

There is some feeling that the mistakes in the Norwegian campaign are symptomatic of shortcomings of the present cautious Government setup in the face of cynically dynamic German leaders. But at the same time few really serious suggestions for alternative administration are emerging and even the severest critics of Mr. Chamberlain's team aren't predicting its early fall.

A significant speech was made over the week end by Mr. Herbert Morrison, whose name is often mentioned now as possible Premier in a coalition government. He listed Mr. Chamberlain, Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Samuel Hoare, Minister of Air, as responsible for the weakness of Britain's war effort and demanded their resignations.

This is taken by some political observers as a hint of terms whereon Labor would join the Government. But it is doubtful if events have yet approached such a stage.

Cabinet Stands Together

Moreover, the Cabinet has taken pains to emphasize its unity and responsibility for the Norwegian policy. Sir John's recent declaration that the Cabinet was in complete harmony is interpreted as clear warning that the Government's critics have no chance of splitting its ranks. Labor meanwhile seems reluctant to take the initiative. Its leaders have one eye on the party conference next week end when they are expected to be under strong pressure from the rank and file to clarify their policy which seems to many observers neither to support effectively nor oppose whole-heartedly the Chamberlain Administration.

Some writers and newspapers adhere to the view already voiced by Government spokesmen that the Norwegian campaign has embarrassed the Germans more than the Allies, particularly in that it keeps the Reich expanded over a far wider field. Germany's naval losses and the Allied acquisition of Norwegian and Danish shipping are also stressed.

Others express the view that, although one round of the battle may have been considered lost in Norway, other Allied gains are sufficient to justify the conduct of the war so far.

Press Warmly Critical

The Times of London today is editorially critical of certain over-optimistic ministerial speeches which have been upset by subsequent events in Norway. It admits that in stocktaking of Government capabilities in the light of the Norwegian campaign "the conclusion everywhere has been that there is abundant room for improvement." The Times reiterates its plea for the infusion of new talent into the Cabinet.

One of the vividest criticisms at week end came from David Lloyd George, who in the Sunday Pictorial accused the Government of incompetence, unpreparedness, and dilatoriness, and backed up his allegations with specific recapitulation of episodes which he contended should offer the Government little scope for satisfaction in its record.

Other papers are strongly critical and demand immediate gingering up of the present Administration or its replacement. But it is significant that far more space is filled with enumerations of misdeeds of Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues than with constructive suggestions for successors.

See, Sonny, Blossom 'Butterflies!'

By a Staff Photographer

A Visit to Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain

Little Clifford Workman and his grandfather, George Parks, of Wellesley Hills, Mass., see the sights at Arnold Arboretum. "Loveliest of trees, the cherry now is hung with bloom along the bough," once wrote A. E. Housman, the English poet. Hundreds of single-blossom cherry trees are now in bloom, and the double variety soon will follow.

This Changing World

Origin of the Blitzkrieg—Nazis May Have Absorbed the Tactics of Gustavus Adolphus, Called the Great—Hero of Swedish History

By H. B. Elliston

A platitude is the type of saying which we repeat so often that the words cease to have meaning. In other words, it is a way of speaking. Think, for instance, of the pat saying, "There's nothing new under the sun." I dare say many of us use it. But the use of it doesn't spoil our paying inconsistent and indiscriminate tributes to the newness of modern phenomena as they come along.

A phenomenon thrown up in high relief by the German military success in Norway is the lightning stroke in warfare. This is the tactic of which the Nazis are commonly thought to be the patentee. Yet the Blitzkrieg is well known in military history as far back as Alexander the Great. Perhaps the best exponent of it was Gustavus Adolphus. And there are so many similarities between Nazi tactics and those of Adolphus that the lessons of Adolphus must have been part of the training of the Nazi military, I should think. At any rate, Adolphus relied exclusively on the Blitzkrieg.

Gustavus Adolphus is reputedly the greatest king in Swedish history. He is probably less well-known in the Anglo-Saxon world (thanks to the movies) than his remarkable daughter, Queen Christina. But his stature was much greater. And there was a wide gulf fixed between them, for he was the standard bearer of the Protestant cause in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and she turned to Roman Catholicism. Adolphus lived in what we call the age of Cromwell. One might almost call him Cromwell's counterpart, though his own piety had a more cheerful hue than the Protector's.

* * *

The pietism of the King whom the Swedes call the Great sets him up as a person apart from the antireligious Nazis. The Nazis make the state into a god. Adolphus put God above everything and, like many other warriors in history, hated war. In fact, he could find no words strong enough to apply to war. It was "not a river, nor a lake, nor a whole ocean of all sorts of evil." He considered his wars to be purely defensive—in behalf of Sweden and the Protestant cause.

Here we come to the similarities with the German Adolf. Herr Hitler thinks his wars are purely defensive. The approach is the same, though I suppose it is a rare commander who brags about offensive wars. And this much can be said for both the Adolphs—that the line separating defensive and offensive wars is so tenuous as to be scarcely distinguishable. The problem isn't as easy as some of our American authorities think it is.

But the essence of the Blitzkrieg is the tactical offensive, whatever the mental approach may be. A general adhering to the Blitzkrieg cannot even stand on ceremony about neutral rights, let alone indulge in quibbling about offensive and defensive operations. At all costs the initiative, as the saying now is, must be kept. And it is in this respect that the two Adolphs are alike in their method of warfare. They aimed at getting there first.

* * *

Now an army won't move fast unless they are galvanized in the first place by fast thinking and action by their general. Nobody thought and moved more quickly than Adolphus. Fortunately he had a wise old counsellor by the name of Axel Oxenstierna, who, as the saying went, used his phlegm to temper his monarch's ardor. The twain decided everything. And then Gustavus Adolphus was off like the wind. A pedestrian contemporary wrote complainingly, "We try to ascertain his whereabout, we find him almost everywhere, now in one place, now in another. He practices the art of being in several places at once."

Still, in order to get there first, a general requires much more than agility of movement. First and foremost among the prerequirements is an intelligence service. The world now knows something about the efficiency of the Nazi service. Lord Haw-Haw frequently is first with the news over the British air of what the British themselves are going to do. Yet no warrior had a better intelligence service than Adolphus. His diplomatic feelers had reached to Venice and Constantinople in the preparation for his expedition to Germany. Moreover, Adolphus was the parent of an army organization embracing the entire nation. The nation in arms was a concept which we often think came from the World War. But the seventeenth century Swedish king had the same idea. He dispensed with organizations depending either upon a national militia and upon hired mercenaries in favor of a purely national system.

* * *

What made this writer think of Adolphus was the week-end news from Norway of the Nazi development of new lightweight guns for the use of a rapidly moving army. Apparently the Nazis have invented a sort of portable machine gun, a baby tank, and light artillery specially devised for swift movement. This reminded the writer of something he had read in a recent life of Adolphus. He turned it up, "Gustav the Adolf the Great," by Nils Ahnlund, which has been translated from the Swedish, and published by the American-Scandinavian Foundation. There you will read that what a writer calls the new "trick" warfare in Norway had been introduced 300 years before by Gustavus Adolphus over precisely the same terrain! He was constantly trying to develop lighter guns. On one occasion he invited the diplomatic corps to witness him firing a new gun. He put in a double shot, and the gun-barrel burst; whereat he told the ministers that he would keep on trying to reduce the weight of the gun for his rapidly-moving troops.

Reading Mr. Ahnlund's fascinating account of this Swedish king, whose life recalls the old Norse sagas, I repeated to myself that there is nothing new under the sun, but I had enough evidence in this Ahnlund book to put meaning into the old platitude.

Democracy, If Sluggish, Seen as Best Choice

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ELSAH, Ill.—The comparative sluggishness of democracy is preferable to the war-geared efficiency of the totalitarian state, Dr. William Y. Elliott, Professor of Government at Harvard University, told delegates at the second annual Public Affairs Conference at the Principia College here last week.

It isn't, he said, a choice between the so-called inefficiency of democracy and the efficiency of a dictatorship, but rather a choice between the things which each gives to the individual, the latter violence and virtual slavery, the other freedom, however much encumbered.

The 200 or so students, representing 17 colleges in Illinois and Missouri, were, in fact, aware that the conference itself provided a lively example of democracy in action; although it settled no world problems, it constituted one vital step in their eventual solution, providing the essential background of facts and mental activity.

The Conference, sponsored by the Principia School of Government, seeks to activate the work of the school in providing citizenship and government training, and in establishing a general interest in responsible citizenship among students. The important part of it, to observers, was not so much in the specific things said by the speakers, but in the opportunity for free discussion and deep thinking on important matters.

Students Have Free Hand

The round-table setup was notable in that after the experts had finished their prepared talks, the proceedings were turned over wholly to the students. Each panel had its student chairman and student secretary. Experts and faculty members were not allowed to participate unless asked questions. The result was often that the students proceeded uncorrected in their discussion on the basis of inaccurate premises; but the cumulative effect was, just as in democracy itself, the exercise of individual thought to the extent that, with some measure of guidance, the enlightened majority will was expressed. The delegates in a natural, and surprisingly mature way, dug far into their subjects, sometimes a bit afield it is true but always with sincerity and soberness.

One round-table, on the subject, "The Citizen: His Business and his Government," marched resolutely into the controversial matter of economic planning, with three experts presenting three points of view. Dr. Lincoln Gordon, member of the Harvard faculty, on leave to work with the National Resources Planning Board in Washington, while admitting that overall planning of the entire economic system is "wholly incompatible with free enterprise and democracy," urged planning to the extent that there be a division of functions between business and government permitting participation of government in guiding the economy and its further progressive development."

Dr. Myron H. Umbreit, Associate Professor of Economics and Public Utilities at Northwestern University, proposed as a compromise step that economic planning be confined to gathering information so that business and industrial leadership may act intelligently in the production and distribution of goods.

William H. Colvin, Jr., President of the Rotary Electric Steel Company, of Detroit, took the stand that economic planning in the accepted sense means Government control and that this in turn would mean the end of the system of free enterprise which, he said, has brought about the "incredible progress of the recent past."

In the round-table in "The Citizen; His Role in Public Opinion," a paper prepared by Donovan Richardson, Chief Editorial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor, concluded that the newspaper can take an initial and positive part in forming the citizen's attitudes or opinions. He pointed out, however, that "the citizen's way of thinking about things is more important than his thoughts on any specific issue, and it is in its effect on this way of thinking that the newspaper finds its greatest responsibility and opportunity."

Need of Broad Outlook

Dr. William Albig, Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Illinois, touched particularly on the propagandist or special pleader, and invoked some discussion over the proper definition of propaganda, but was in substantial agreement on the first importance of the broad mental outlook.

"The propagandist," he said, "is himself ruled and limited by his social milieu, and a part of that environment is the alterness, intelligence, and critical ability of the publics with which he operates. Although propaganda is pervasive and will be persistent, it need not be fatal to intelligent popular decisions."

Dr. Arthur J. Todd, Chairman of the Department of Sociology at Northwestern University, leading the round-table on "The Citizen: Conserving His Social Values," warned that: "We must be released from the baleful bewitchment of a sense of shortage and a philosophy of self-interest, 'enlightened' or otherwise. Until we can achieve a working understanding of the essential reality and munificence of good we can never hope to produce anything but a very meager crop of social values."

Discussing "The Citizen; His Civil Rights," before another panel, Associate Justice Douglas L. Edmonds of the California Supreme Court, noted that the Bill of Rights of the Constitution not only gives the individual a weapon against the Government, "but also enables him to defend himself against the attacks of those who attempt to interfere with his liberty or his property, with the authority of the Government."

In a provocative address opening the conference, Dr. George A. Andrews, Dean of the Principia College, threw out for consideration the proposition that Congress assess an income tax to cover the entire National tax bill, Federal, State, and local.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, in the principal address of the conference, urged all elements to shelve partisanship and selfish interests and map out a program to preserve democracy. Senator Wheeler found agreement with at least two other speakers, Professors Todd and Elliott, in the charge that special business interests have nurtured Government bureaucracy by demanding protection and assistance.

Carnival Operator Thrown for a Loss

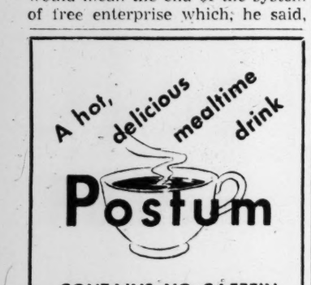
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 6 (AP)—A slender young woman sauntered into a basketball concession of a carnival in Little Rock.

It was one of those affairs where prizes are awarded free throwers. One out of three wins a small prize, two out of three a large prize and three out of three any ornament in the house.

The young woman paid her dime to the concessionaire and nonchalantly tossed three for three. The concessionaire, evidently taken aback, invited her to try it again. She did—nine times more, making 30 out of 30. She won everything but the tent.

Some one later tipped off the confused concessionaire that the tosser was Hazel Walker, national girls' free throw champion and member of the national champion Little Rock Flyers Girls' basketball team.

"How should I know they got a champion girls' basketball team here?" he moaned.



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Conservation vs. Erosion in Oregon

By Nolan Skiff, Pendleton

Typical 'Before and After' Views as Wheat Farmers Save Fields

Eastern Oregon acreage "land washed" by snow water and rains is shown in top picture. Agents of the United States Soil Conservation Service estimate the field shown lost approximately 100 tons of top soil an acre annually. Washing down slopes, in drill channels, water carries top soil into lowlands, onto roadways and into rivers. "Contour seeding," advocated by experts and being rapidly put in practice by farmers, conserves the soil and results in increased wheat yield. The concentric troughs serve as water traps so that the soil may obtain the utmost benefit from rainfall.

Oregon Fights 'Land Washing' in Wheat Belt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENDLETON, Ore.—Across the rolling, rich wheatlands of Eastern Oregon, during the past six years, has marched a small army of men bent on eliminating one of most farmers' chief problems—soil erosion.

The officers of that army are agricultural experts, armed with all the latest methods and equipment for crop and land control. The troops consist of members of the United States Soil Conservation Service. Each of these men are experts in their own fields of operation and act merely as advisers to farmers, assisting the latter in establishing and maintaining soil conservation programs.

This section of Oregon is generally considered as a semi-arid country. Contrary to the general belief, the soil erosion problem is not one having to deal with wind and drought conditions. Rather, the situation is one of "land washing" from surface water that rushes down the rolling slopes from melting winter snows and spring rains.

"Land Washing" Extensive

Before the task of counter-acting the erosion was undertaken by the army in July, 1934, the average farm in the territory lost from 10 to 30 tons of top soil per acre through "land washing." There are instances on record where some farms were reduced to the extent of 40, 50 and even 100 tons of top soil per acre, in a single season. These figures were compiled by C. R. Freese, in charge of the conservation program in the Athena district. Modern erosion-combatting methods have almost eliminated this drain on valuable farmlands, Mr. Freese has declared.

As the first step in eliminating the problem through its prevention, the conservation corps dammed up gullies, planted buffer strips across slopes where erosion seemed imminent and planted grasses on still other spots. With these emergency steps taken, the program was carried to farmers to educate them in methods of tilling their rolling slopes in a manner that would trap the spring waters and use them to an advantage rather than permit the soil to be washed away.

Seeding Practice Altered

The general seeding practice, prior to the advent of the conservation program, was to plant the crop in the manner which proved the easiest and fastest. Usually the method used was drilling from the bottom of a field, up the side of the slope and down the other side. This method provided downhill furrows, each a miniature channel, down which water could race, unimpeded, washing the land with it.

Soil research specialists indicated streams that dot the territory as evidence of land being washed away. Each of these streams, years ago they contended, were clear much of the year and supported fish life throughout the long, dry summers. Most of these streams today are extremely muddy in the spring and, in most instances, dry up during the summer months, leaving beds of silt the length of the river channels.

The Government men pointed out the practicality of seeding in a contour manner, working around the slope in a series of concentric circles that ultimately reach the crown of the hill. This method of soil tillage tends to catch and hold the majority of water falling on or running over its surface. Equally important, according to the agriculturists, is the fact that this method requires no more time nor expense in preparing the soil for planting.

Rough Tillage Method

For lands summer fallowed, as a part of a crop rotation program, the conservation men suggested two methods of protecting the top soil from destruction during the rest period. The suggestions were to make use of the newly developed trashy fallow and to apply, where conditions permitted, rough tillage methods. The former method, just recently out of the experimental stage, is particularly suited to the control of water erosion. Rough tillage is equally effective on water erosion as against wind erosion.

According to M. D. Rodman, SCS area manager, not less than 50 per cent of the vast acreage between The Dalles and the Idaho border, all planted in peas, has been rough drilled during the past winter and the prospects of a huge reduction in the loss from soil erosion is imminent.

In the wheatlands much of the territory is still planted the uphill method, permitting waters to carry away soil. "This is the chief item we are attempting to combat at the moment," Mr. Rodman said. "The farmers are quite co-operative and we expect soon to have most of the farmers in the territory united in the program to eliminate this menace."

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Conflicting Views on War Outlined to Methodists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 6—Delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Church were preparing to return to their homes today after listening to the final pronouncements issued by the Conference, pronouncements dealing with such diverse subjects as anti-Semitic propaganda, a social creed, overseas relief, and instruction of youth.

Evangeline Booth of Great Britain, former Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army, addressed the Conference yesterday and described the war in Europe as a "passing hurricane." "No matter what the creed, where the land, or what the era, the best in the world is not defeated by the worst," she said.

Miss Booth's thesis was challenged in another address, however. Bishop Arthur J. Moore, of San Antonio, Texas, saw the European struggle as expression of the "rising tide of savagery." "While democracy is fighting in the last ditch," he declared, "here in the United States we go on with our golf and our bridge. The perils of our world trouble us little more than the failure of the cook to show up for breakfast."

Social Creed Reaffirmed

Turning to matters concerning the church and economics, the General Conference reaffirmed its social creed. Commenting upon the present situation, the report called attention to the fact "that the economic problem which determines so largely the environment for the good life has not been solved even after a decade of depression. A certain amount of pressure has been relieved by credits, public works and war orders, but the basic problem is still with us."

The report encourages such experimentation as "is the result of careful study and subject to intelligent control for the common good." In looking toward the future it expressed confidence that "a civilization capable of such achievements in other fields can also be successful" through some form of social control.

Exposure of the un-Christian character of anti-Semitic propaganda, its nature and its sources, from pulpit and platform and on the air, in printed matter and by passage of resolutions was urged upon Methodists in the adoption of a special report aimed to meet this danger.

Ratios of division of the benevolent offerings to be received during the next quadrennium were determined by vote of the Conference. To the Board of Missions, practically 70 per cent is apportioned; to the Board of Education, 14.55 per cent; to theological schools, 4 per cent; Board of Temperance, 2.15 per cent.

Pleas of Chinese delegates, led by Miss Ruby Sia, Ph. D., an educator from Foochow, resulted in the Conference granting to the Central Conference of China the privilege of electing two additional general superintendents to aid Bishop Ralph A. Ward, of Chengtu, West China, and Bishop John Gowdy, now serving Foochow.

A Methodist committee on overseas relief was ordered by the General Conference to transmit to the church appeals for help and to receive and allocate the funds contributed. Commendation and co-operation with the following agencies was ordered: Church Committee for China Relief, Central Bureau for the Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe, the American Committee for Christian Refugees, the American Friends Service Committee, and the Gold Rule Foundation, Foreign Missions Conference, International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. Offerings of these organizations are to be received in each pastoral charge not less than once a year, the first to be known as self-denial offering on June 2.

Instruction for Youth

Courses of instruction for youth on love, courtship and marriage and earlier teaching concerning the facts of life were recommended when the report of the Committee on State of the Church, entitled "The Christian Home," was adopted.

The report rehearsed conditions of "alarming increase in divorce, juvenile delinquency, broken lives, and disregard for life's sanctities" which the delegates believe threaten the existence of civilization. The home, the report said, "is suffering from open attack by evil forces, competition with business and sheer neglect."

In youth camps, institutes and in churches instruction was ordered for youth in the late teen-age through trustworthy and reverent literature such as is recommended by the Federal Council of Churches.

Not stopping with youth, the report questioned whether instinct and good intentions of adults are sufficient to guarantee happy and enduring Christian homes. Instruction was therefore recommended for newly married couples on home building, income budgeting, life adjustments and personality problems. Pastors were encouraged to become proficient in pre-marital and post-marital counseling and to be prepared to supply suitable literature in these fields. The report stated that where this has been properly done "many homes have been saved from disaster and their members from heartache and despair."

The only objection raised to the report by the Conference was to a paragraph urging the passage of State laws requiring medical examination prior to marriage. While he did not succeed in striking out this section, lay delegate Elmer E. Collins, of Billings, Mont., an attorney, told the conference that Christian people began petitioning for the repeal of such legislation in his State almost as soon as it was passed. Reputable physicians fear damage suits and quack doctors will give certificates at high prices to anybody, he said. Other speakers, including the Rev. Ernest F. Tittle, of Evanston, Ill., Chairman of the Committee, countered by reporting favorable results from similar laws.

Sunday was a day of rest and worship for the delegates in preparation for today's three business sessions which were made necessary to meet the time set for adjournment this evening. Many of the 59 Methodist bishops here and other distinguished preachers took over the pulpits in this and neighboring New Jersey cities yesterday.

Names Set By Ministers To War Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and a group of 49 Protestant ministers are on record for keeping the United States out of war. Speaking before an overflow rally of the Workmen's Circle, Jewish Fraternal and Benevolent Organization, at Madison Square Garden yesterday, the Mayor said that the Nation should make its own democracy work, and should set such an example that the world would get rid of dictators. He added that the United States had the resources, ability and vision to build a democracy in which everyone would have food, shelter, a job, and freedom from insecurity.

"Americans," he declared, "cannot be happy while innocent people living in small countries are invaded and murdered by brutal aggressors. I'll tell you what we can do. We can prove to the people of other countries by our example of living together in peace and harmony that it is possible for people to govern themselves and develop a social security program in which men and women are well fed, well clothed, and well housed, and the rights of the laboring man to organize and to enjoy protection are recognized. If we prove that, the peoples of other countries will say, 'if the people of America can do it, we can do it,' and kick out the dictators."

Dr. Alan Knight Chalmers, Minister of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, acting chairman of the "Covenant of Peace Group," simultaneously made public a statement signed by the 49 Protestant ministers, declaring that war was the enemy which bids fair to destroy all alike, to deprive all of democratic liberties, and that "as an instrument of national policy, war settled no issues in the moral realm, is futile in the political, wasteful and suicidal in the economic, and in the religious, a denial of God and of the life and teaching of his Son." Further, the statement runs:

"We profoundly believe that the end forever inheres within the means, that the means employed by war are essentially evil; that the good needs no aid of that evil to establish its ultimate victory: that love needs no abetting by hate; that God has not come to such a pass as to require violence for the realization of any ideal that he inspires. We believe, in consequence, that the time has come when arbitrament by war must be abolished, as trial by ordeal was abolished, as ancient modes of slavery and the codes of dueling were abolished; that it is an out-moded survival of barbarism and superstition, and that the chain of evil which holds us to it, and all its new and vicious terrors, can and must be broken where we are.

"With this in view, we would again solemnly resolve and pledge ourselves to have no part in any war; to promote actively and continuously, as the first aim of our nation's policy, the cause of peace and brotherhood, of 'peace without victory' and brotherhood without preferment, firmly assured that on such a basis alone can a lasting settlement of the present conflict or of any other be achieved."

Among signers of the statement were the Rev. William S. Abernathy, the Rev. W. Russell Bowie, the Rev. Hugh Elmer Brown, the Rev. George A. Buttrick, the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., the Rev. Robert W. Searle, and the Rev. Ralph W. Sockman.

Farmers' First Flight In Texas Land Viewing

DALLAS, Texas, May 6 (AP)—Farm life isn't what it once was. Ten farmers, none of whom had flown before, went up in an airplane yesterday to inspect strip-cropping, terracing and contouring of eroded lands. Such trips once were made by horse and buggy.

Farmers in four Texas counties will vote may 25 on formation of a soil conservation district.

New Chemical, Put in Water, Releases Its Energy as Steam

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Laboratory isolation of a new chemical substance, one pound of which is said to be capable of yielding the power output of 5,000,000 pounds of coal or 3,000,000 gallons of gasoline, was described Saturday by the New York Times.

The Times said that the discovery, announced in the current issue of the Physical Review, technical publication, has been hailed by leading technicians as holding the promise of revolutionizing all present methods of power production, and ushering in the era of atomic power.

The substance was identified as "U-235," an isotype or chemical twin of ordinary uranium, which when simply immersed in cool water releases its energy in a form usable by man—steam.

A chunk of five to 10 pounds of the substance, plentifully available in many parts of the earth, would drive a battleship or seagoing submarine around the oceans of the world for an indefinite period without refueling, it was said.

Nazis After It

The Times said that the Nazi Government had heard of American research in this field and had ordered its greatest scientists to concentrate on the problem of improving the method of extracting the U-235, one pound of which was said to have the explosive force of 15,000 tons of TNT.

"Every German scientist in this field, physicists, chemists and engineers . . . have been ordered to drop all other researches and devote themselves to this work alone," the Times said.

"All these research workers . . . are carrying on their tasks feverishly at the laboratories of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute at Berlin."

The substance U-235 has been known for some time, but its power potentialities were first suspected within the last three months, since a minute fraction of a gram was isolated in February at the University of Minnesota physics department, under the direction of Prof. Alfred O. Nier.

This sample was rushed to Columbia University, where Prof. John R. Dunning subjected it to tests with a 150-ton cyclotron or atom-smasher.

The report in the Physical Review said that since then the yield had been increased 200-fold, raising the hope that a process for isolating the substance in large quantities would soon be found.

Seek Commercial Quantity

The Physical Review said that industrial laboratories were joining in the attack and that General Electric Company researchers had separated a relatively large sample of U-235 and confirmed the results achieved by Columbia and Minnesota Universities.

"New plans are being made to isolate the substance on a practical scale, but the plans and the designs for these will be kept a secret to be given only to the United States Government, to do with as it sees fit," the Times said.

Describing the action of U-235, which is made by splitting the uranium atom and producing a non-stable, exploding atom, the paper continued:

"Left by itself the substance would be inactive. As soon as it touches water of ordinary temperature it would automaticaly start to liberate its energy.

"The water would be turned to steam and the steam would drive powerful turbines. The new water supplied would keep the process going indefinitely. To stop it, all that would be necessary would be to cut off the water supply.

"Thus the process would be the nearest practical approach to a form of perpetual motion, for as long as the U-235 is supplied with water it would keep on liberating its energy until it is exhausted."

Regional Defense Made Ready Against Air Raids on England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Standing in the lengthening shadow of the bomber Armada from the east, Britain is tensing the vital arm of Civilian Defense against the sudden unleashing of that total war that has so far been avoided.

Military methods are for the first time being brought to bear upon the training of senior Air Raid Precautions officers. A General has been appointed to be Chief of Operational Staff. A Wing-Commander is his Inspector-General. Operational planning is being developed along Army lines. Preparations are being made for the transference of great numbers of civil defense personnel with all their equipment from one side of the country to another, in the event of widespread havoc.

By these alterations, the conception of "A. R. P." has been changed, to a considerable extent. Against the possibility of air attack—with the lessons of the seven months of aerial skirmishing well and truly learned—Britain is developing plans for mutual assistance among A. R. P. units, not as between town and town, district and district or even County and County, but between Defense Region and Defense Region. When it is remembered that Britain is divided into 12 Defense Regions, all to be self-governing if necessary, it will be realized just how large is the scale on which operational training is now conceived.

Region Assists Region

Originally the 12 Defense Areas were seen as self-contained, and largely self-sufficient units. The Defense Commissioners were given and still hold, all the powers of central government—to be used if air raids should cut communications. Their A. R. P. services have been 12 more-or-less separate civilian armies.

Now, leaving nothing to chance, the Government has decided that civil defense forces in each area must be taught to co-ordinate their activities on military lines. Brought in as Chief of Operational Staff is Gen. Sir Hugh Elles, retired officer, famed as commander of the Tank Corps of the World War. He has not actually taken over control from the 12 Regional Commissioners, but he is directing combined training, planning schemes of regional co-operation directing the co-ordination of police and fire services. Under Sir Hugh Elles at headquarters is a staff of about 12 experienced organizers, most of them with military backgrounds. Inspector General and chief assistant in organization of training is Wing Commander E. J. Hodsoll.

General Elles and his headquarters staff are not to direct operations in the event of air raids. This is still in the hands of regional chiefs. But should an area be attacked and the damage done be more than that area can contend with, another region can be called in to assist, by a call to headquarters.

Movement of Personnel

This is why General Elles has been sent for by the Government. The extension of training, which involves the movement of large forces of personnel with equipment of all sorts—perhaps over considerable distances—demands experience outside that of the ordinary civil administration. Indeed, civil defense makes greater demands on headquarters operational skill in some respects than does a field force. There is no "front." There can be no reserves, "earmarked" and strategically deployed. Marching orders can never be made out in detail before the attack comes; and on top of this, the army is one (1,250,000 strong in this case) without military discipline and no previous experience. For every whole-time civil defender there are six spare time volunteers.

It is stressed here that these arrangements for movements of personnel on a vast scale in case of necessity are not caused by pessimism over the effects of total war. It is a case of "Be prepared." Experience in Finland showed that with effective preparation, a civilian population—even when almost wholly undefended—could withstand severe aerial bombardment without the prophesied holocaust or expected deterioration of morale.

The great air fleets of the belligerents have not yet been into battle in force. But the patrols, raids, and skirmishes suggest forcibly that if and when they do, there will be a terrible temptation to use their might upon civilians. For, so far, daylight raids upon targets have proved expensive for the attackers, while night raids have shown that although the bomber could get through, he may easily bomb all night without destroying a target. When there is no target to aim at, or, more truly when every inch of land beneath is a target in itself, nobody can yet say what the result will be. Such are the considerations which have caused Britain to be prepared to meet even the greatest conceivable damage.

Illinois Park Nature Tour Rivals Baseball, Swimming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, Ill.—The 2,000 or so people who came to Starved Rock State Park from five states to study nature over a week end recently innocently turned "teacher" by demonstrating to park officials that recreation with a meaning can compete with baseball diamonds and swimming pools as park attractions.

And those who came to the second annual nature tour from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, and Missouri were, with few exceptions, persons who knew more than just a little about the plants, birds, mammals and geology which they studied in the field. About half were teachers and instructors, with many professional and businessmen and women mixed in. However, the study was kept sufficiently simple to be intelligible to beginning students.

Dr. Donald T. Ries, park naturalist, attributes so common an interest in wild life to the widespread teaching of natural science in the schools.

This year's attendance is about a 40 per cent increase over last year's.

This New Lawn Needs No Mowing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON PARK, Calif.—Progress is again encroaching upon the city school boy's dwindling list of chores and husband's Saturday "exercise."

This time it's a lawn that requires no mowing, very little water, yet rivals clover in the beauty of its white and red blossoms.

William Henderson, former associate of Luther Burbank, exhibited samples of the new lawn, which he calls "creeping thyme," in a talk before members of the Southeast Horticultural Society here.

Education on Broader Lines Backed by American Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—Between 400 and 500 teachers and instructors from American schools and colleges are back in their classrooms today after attending a week end of talks here that:

Urged more use of the motion picture as an instrument of education.

Suggested the introduction of courses on religion on a wider scale in public schools.

Called for less specialization and a broader appreciation of the whole field of education by educators.

Reported that while American schools are less autocratic than formerly, there is need for improvement.

Election of Officers

The teachers attended the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Council on Education at the Wardman Park Hotel. Dr. George F. Zook, President since 1934, was re-elected for another two-year term.

The Council elected as its new Chairman, Dr. Henry W. Holmes, Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Education. He replaces Mark A. May, Director of the Institute of Human Relations, Yale University.

The Rev. George Johnson, Secretary of the National Catholic Educational Association of Washington, D. C., was elected First Vice-Chairman.

During the sessions the Council was told the American Youth Commission, which for the past five years has been making a study of the entire youth problem, had been extended another 18 months to June, 1941.

Liberal arts colleges were urged to improve their curriculums with courses more suited to develop the undergraduate to find his place in the modern society, by Miss Constance Warren, President of Sarah Lawrence College.

There should be fewer required subjects, teacher-student relations should be strengthened and faculty members should be more carefully selected, Miss Warren declared.

College curriculums, she warned, are being stunted by "academic traditionalists who block every attempt to help the institution grow in understanding." As a result liberal arts colleges, she added, have remained "a unique business, relatively indifferent to its patrons."

Unity of Educational Work

A. W. Merrill, Superintendent of Schools at Des Moines, Iowa, criticized short-sightedness of some educational specialists for failure to appreciate the true contribution of their work to the whole field of education. Teachers, instructors and professors must learn, he said, "that any other educational field is probably as important as their own."

"The extent to which we have gone," Mr. Merrill said, "in this disjunction of the forces and agencies of education would be unbelievable were the evidences not all about us. The School has been broken up into levels which know almost nothing about each other . . . we place between high school and college barriers peculiarly adapted to hamper understanding and sympathy."

"The sad truth is," he said, "that neither co-operation nor co-ordination is the rule in education."

"Fundamental principles" which Mr. Merrill said are basic to improve the existing situation are: recognition that the education of any individual is a continuous process from the kindergarten through college; equal recognition that school subject matter is inter-related and inter-dependent; and that the result depends largely on the personality of the individual pupil and his natural and subconscious reactions.

"Success in co-operation demands that teachers forget their petty jealousies, envies, distrusts and antagonisms," he concluded. "They must learn that any other educational field is probably as important as their own, and that the worker in that field is presumably as able, conscientious and efficient in it as they are in theirs. Such is the general nature of the platform on which we may hope to establish co-operation in education."

Extension of Commission

In the announcement that the work of the American Youth Commission had been extended, Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, said:

"It has become evident, however, that even if employment could be expanded continuously at the highest rate so far known, it would take a number of years to put the entire labor force, including our unemployed young people, to work in private employment. When the American Youth Commission was first appointed, the need for an extended study of our youth problem was not widely appreciated. Many people felt that, after all, the problems of youth were not essentially different from those which have confronted youth in all generations. Possibly this is true in the sense that the problems are the same, but certainly there has been no time in recent decades when these problems were more intense over a long period of years."

Dr. Reeves lent emphasis to a point that other speakers at this session stressed when, commenting that the high ratio of unemployment among youth constitutes a national emergency, he pointed out that the American Youth Commission recognizes the need for a modification of public education to provide occupational guidance and actual work experience for the average American boy or girl faced with earning a living.

"No element in the population is more in need of assistance in finding jobs," he continued, adding "the way to provide such assistance is by effective co-operation between local school systems and the nation-wide network of public employment offices."

Cost of All U. S. Government Put at 20.1 P. C. of Income

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—The cost of running Federal, state, and local governments took 20.1 per cent of the United States income in 1939, nearly 5 per cent more than the share of the national income taken by taxation in 1930, but about 2.5 per cent less than the peak reached in 1938, according to the Tax Policy League.

"Because both income and tax collections have fluctuated so widely in recent years, it is difficult to see any very definite trend during the decade," Tax Policy, monthly journal of the League, says. "If we exclude pay-roll taxes, we find the ratio reached its highest point in 1932, when taxes amounted to 20.5 per cent of the national income. The next highest point was reached in 1938 when taxes amounted to 20.2 per cent of income.

"Taxes in 1939 amounted to 20.1 per cent, or 17.8 per cent depending on whether pay-roll taxes were included. The grand total of taxes paid during the entire decade, excluding pay-roll taxes, amounted to 18 per cent of national income during the decade. Including pay-roll taxes the ratio amounted to 18.6 per cent."

In its current weekly bulletin entitled "Taxes for Democracy," the League says that real estate, excluding pay-roll taxes, carried the larger share of tax collections in 1939. Property taxes took 35.6 per cent of the collections, it finds; income levies, 20.6 per cent; gasoline, 8.3 per cent; alcohol beverage, tobacco, general sales, estate, motor vehicle and custom's taxes yielding between 2.6 per cent and 6.6 per cent each.

The bulletin estimates that the Federal Government collected $4,744,311,000, the states, $3,958,520,222, and local governments, $4,450,743,105, the total being $12,253,574,327.

VERIFICATION

Savings Bank Deposits

To comply with the law, depositors are requested to bring or send in their Pass Books for verification.

THESE MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS WILL VERIFY AS FOLLOWS:

Blackstone Savings Bank
April 22 to May 22

Boston Penny Savings Bank
April 8 to May 11

Brookline Savings Bank
April 1 to May 29

Dorchester Savings Bank
April 20 to June 1

Home Savings Bank
March 25 to May 25

Massachusetts Savings Bank
April 1 to May 15

South Boston Savings Bank
April 1 to May 31

Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others
April 1 to May 25

Union Savings Bank
March 25 to May 31

Wildey Savings Bank
April 10 to July 3

Books Sent by Mail Will Be Promptly Returned
1940

Texas A. P. Man to Get Award in Journalism

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 6 (AP)—Frank King, Chief of the Bureau for the Associated Press at Dallas, Texas, will receive an award from his alma mater, the University of Missouri, this week for distinguished service in journalism.

The award was announced by Frank L. Martin, Journalism School Dean, to be presented next Thursday during the University's annual "Journalism Week."

The ward cited Mr. King as "long a servant of the public in accurate gathering of world news" in the Orient and Siberia for the Japan Advertiser and Associated Press from 1917 to 1920, and in England for the Associated Press in the '20's and '30's, and for his work as head of the Associated Press Dallas Bureau "where he has labored with the same earnestness in keeping the country honestly informed of domestic affairs."

'Salt Shakers' Help Roads In Washington Mountains

WENATCHEE, Wash. (AP) — Something like salt shakers helped keep mountain highways open near here this winter.

A device which mixed 40 pounds of salt with each cubic foot of sand was built and attached to motor truck push plows. The state highway department used 18 of the machines. The salt helped prevent the roads from "icing up."

'Dallas' Curve of Progress Mounts Month by Month'

© Lloyd M. Long—Dallas

'Dallas More Than Most Places Is the Fruit of Individual Enterprise—It Undertook to Serve and Has Done It Well'

Texas' second city is one of the largest west of the Mississippi and one of the most prosperous. Its activities are balanced and completed by a great variety of industries. It is called "a green and blooming city" and still the phrase "as busy as Dallas" means very busy.

Money Rolls In on Gay, Busy Dallas

Mr. Markham, after "going to Washington," then touring the South, is now roaming the Southwest. Following is an article from Texas.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—I don't believe any one who visited Dallas in the spring would forget it. As he journeyed further, in our own country or on other continents, and should come upon beautiful green parks, radiant with flowers, I think he would say, "It reminds me of Dallas." If he found himself in bustling markets, with hosts of people buying and selling good merchandise, he would exclaim, "As busy as Dallas."

If the heard the hirelings of dictators in foreign lands boast of new buildings or parks, playgrounds or avenues built by tyrants who had robbed people of their freedom, I think he would say "the democratic people of Dallas have made all these things much better."

If he traveled through countries where livestock is wonderfully developed and visited fairs, exhibiting the most perfect animals, I think he would remark, "Almost as good as at Dallas." and if he should sojourn in one of the world's exuberant cities where people of all classes and ages were celebrating together, in a jovial way, he might exclaim, "As gay as Dallas."

Cool Creek Moves Down

This is a green and blooming city. Through it, ambling as slowly as a tortoise, moves Turtle Creek. Its gentle waters seem ever cool and refreshing. Thick verdure overhangs its banks. Forests of wide-spreading trees sweep away on both sides. Cool avenues meander along beside it. Beautiful homes rest in its woods as though on distant lake sides. Walking through the heart of Dallas one might imagine himself in a mountain resort.

Driving about the edges of the City, one would feel even more keenly the lure of woods, waters, flowers and grass. For this City, like Vienna and its famous "Wienerwald," merges into woods, and has drawn to its very doors a large and joyous lake. Sailboats skimming over its foam-capped waters might give you the illusion you were at Geneva. Just a little beyond the hills is an even larger lake, from which Dallas derives an inexhaustible supply of water to keep it green and gay even in the brownest and most withering days.

If you should leave the lakes with their white-sailed boats and ride to another edge of town you would find one of America's most pleasing university settlements. It is built by plan and is almost all the result of a single real estate development. So it reveals order, symmetry, and unusual beauty. It is a civic dream expressed in grass, trees, quiet streets and lovely houses. Very few gaudy, garish stores mar the beauty of growing things and no brazen, raucous road signs shriek at people every moment what they should buy. It is a truly academic environment for an academy.

Curbside Bank Service

Of course, there are essential business districts in the vicinity, one salient feature of one of which is a stately, newly-built, little roadside bank, in one department of which you can do your banking without leaving the steering wheel of your car. It is curb service from a bank! No, even more than curb service; you drive past the curb up to the cashier's window.

The entrance to the University is a long, wide, beautiful park, leading down into the City; it seems to join the verdure of Turtle Creek, then conduct you along sylvan avenues to the heart of the business district.

The Dallasites have built themselves a city of green bowers. And, indeed, it is they, the people themselves, who created Dallas. A harbor made New York great. The Mississippi has been a chief factor in creating New Orleans. A bay brought San Francisco into being. Other towns have started as railroad centers; some clustered about army camps. Dallas, more than most places, is the fruit of individual enterprise. Many of the main lines of railroads first met west of Dallas and there is no harbor here. But there is a vast area to be served; there are more than a dozen million people to be supplied with credit, goods, and markets. Dallas undertook to serve them and has done it so well that it now needs the help of 400,000 people to fulfill its daily tasks. It is Texas' second city in population, one of the largest west of the Mississippi, and one of the most prosperous.

Top Livestock Exhibit

Each year it holds a State Fair which contains one of the best livestock exhibits to be found in the world. Last year it was attended by more than a million visitors. The Fair grounds are equipped with a permanent set of splendid buildings, costing $15,000,000, most of which were put up in 1937. They commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the liberation of Texas, and are designed to show the visitor Texas's history and resources. The Hall of State, with its high tower, spacious rooms, and magnificent panorama of historical events, ranks as one of America's finest museums of this kind. The other museums of Texas animal life, plants, mineral wealth, and are are treasures such as few cities possess. They constitute an exceptional cultural and educational asset. They are effectively grouped in a great park abounding with water.

Of course, Dallas is much more than a scene for exhibitions, schools, and tree-lined lawns; it is also a mart and factory. As all the leading Texas cities—in fact, as most of the leading mid-Western cities—Dallas gets its chief income from oil. It does not lie amid or on the edge of an oil field, but is a leading center for one of the richest oil areas that has ever been discovered. The phenomenal "East Texas Oil Field" is served by Dallas. The list of oil firms, operators, financiers, research experts with headquarters in Dallas contains more than 100 names. Oil is Dallas' cake and the frosting on it, and it will be long before they dry up.

Wealth Pours In

In addition, Dallas lies near the middle of an area producing nearly half the world's cotton. So, agriculture, with cotton and cattle as the chief products, pours wealth into this city.

Its activities are balanced and completed by a great variety of industries. It has approximately a thousand manufacturing plants, not depending on any one source of raw material or set of buyers. This creates an abounding and stable economy that gives Dallas County a per family power that is third among all of America's 3,000 counties. In effective buying power per white family only one other county outranks it. It is also a dominant wholesale as well as retail center.

In building permits, new business established, new branches of national firms opened here, banking, pay roll, volume of trade, Dallas' curve of progress mounts month by month.

It has excellent newspapers, one of which, the Dallas Morning News, performs an inestimable service by issuing annually The Texas Almanac. And data in the 1939-40 number of this purely Texas publication afford much cause for thought to all who are concerned with America's future. It reveals that although Dallas and other Texas cities are flourishing, many country areas are going back. If it were not for oil, Texas' population would be at a standstill or dimi ishing.

Farms Cease to Attract

The farms in this vast new State have ceased to attract people. For decades the chief population increase has been in the cities. Most of the State's income is from the cities. From 1910 to 1920, 85 of Texas' 245 counties actually lost population. From 1920 to 1930, 69 of them lost population. In 1920 the white farm population was larger than in 1937. In 1920 more farm homes were owned than in 1930. Barely 35 per cent of Texas' farms are cultivated by the people who own them. Forty-four per cent of the people in Texas are dependent on cotton, yet cotton accounts for only 7 per cent of the State's income. Texas has 6,172,000 inhabitants (1937 estimated), but if populated as Ohio, it would have 40,000,000; as Massachusetts it would have 145,000,000. It is a State of vast open spaces, but the only significant population growth it is making is in its big cities. The number of independent, home-owning farmers is dropping, the number of city "clerks" is growing. It would be astounding to see how greatly new, pioneer, cowboy Texas in 1938 resembled old, worn Austria that year!

How far the real Texas of this fact-revealing almanac is from the cowboy, ranger Texas of our songs! In some respects, it may be better, but still we must see it as it is.

Diesel Power for Freight To Speed Up Transport

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A change potentially more revolutionary and far-reaching than that which ushered in the streamlined passenger train is under way in the railroad business. It is far-reaching because it has to do with the freight business, from which the railroads get more than 80 per cent of their income. It is the application of Diesel-electric power to freight service.

Out in the yards of the Electro-Motive Corporation at La Grange near Chicago, stands a big Diesel freight locomotive. Actually it is four locomotives or units, for there are four cars, two of them with cabs on one end, the others square-ended like any box car. It is just back from some exhaustive tests on various roads. As a matter of fact, when this is read it may be off on another trial run. It is the first Diesel locomotive built for and used in regular out-of-yards freight service.

The Diesel is common in switching work, and of course the traveling public has become accustomed now to the flashy streamlined Diesel moguls that pull our speedy passenger trains. Here, though, is something to bolster up the backbone of the railroad business. The results of tests so far are such that the makers say they have difficulty restraining themselves from shouting out the facts and figures. In short the Diesel freight locomotive has more than proved itself capable of its job. That the makers aren't ready yet to talk much about it is due to their consideration for the railroads, always beset by customers to speed up their service and at the same time having trouble making both ends meet, to say nothing of buying new expensive equipment.

Held Back by Finances

The point is that the roads, at least the western lines, will probably put the new Diesel freight engine into service as fast as their financial condition will permit, and in the meantime there's no use piling up their troubles by making freight users dissatisfied with present equipment and service.

As a matter of fact, present equipment and service is so far ahead of that offered even two decades ago that things could be left as is and the railroad could come out and take a much deserved bow. Since 1921, for example, the Western Railways Committee on Public Relations reports the average tractive power of steam locomotives has increased nearly 50 per cent. The average freight car capacity has jumped from 41 to nearly 50 tons. The average freight train speed has increased from 11.5 miles per hour to around 17 miles an hour. In 1921 about 162 pounds of coal or its equivalent were required to move 1,000 tons of freight one mile. Today it takes only 117 pounds of coal to do the same job.

Nevertheless the Diesel engine, it is claimed, can outperform anything else now in service. The makers hold, for example, that in the first place there's a large saving in fuel cost. The Diesel burns a low-grade of fuel oil and gets a high efficiency from its fuel.

Capable of Quick Starts

The big advantage, it is said, is in the Diesel's ability to start quickly. Its tractive power is, to put it in the words of a representative of the manufacturer, "almost unbelievable."

When one figures how often a freight train has to stop for servicing, to set out and take on cars, to take sharp curves, and to get out of the way of passenger trains, it can be seen that what slows up freight is not any limitation on top speed, but lack of acceleration after stops and slow-downs.

Then, too, the Diesel, because of its lower center of gravity, can take curves faster. And what is also vastly important, it doesn't have to stop as often as the steam engine for fuel, for servicing, and for cleaning. While the average steam locomotive is in service only about a third of the time, the Diesels now in use—this is based of course on the passenger locomotives—are in service around 90 per cent of the time. There is a significance here which might escape the layman but which means much to the roads, for it means that in the Diesel they are getting more use of the money invested in equipment.

The makers of this Diesel locomotive also point out the advantage of having power available in units of a size needed for a specific job. The units have 1,350 horsepower each. If only that much power is needed only one unit is hitched up. If there's a heavier haul, another unit is put on. If the job requires 5,400 horsepower, the four-unit combination is used.

The total potential time saving with this new freight locomotive, according to the manufacturers, is bound to have a deep economic effect. They talk, for instance, about running freight trains from Chicago to the Pacific Coast in three days, four at the most, in comparison with the six days now required for the fastest steam freights.

'Worker' Editor Must Post Bail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, official Communist organ in the United States, must appear before Judge John Freschi in General Sessions Court here on Monday and produce bail of $1,000 pending sentence on May 17 for criminal libel. Mr. Hathaway and the Comprodaily Publishing Company, formerly publisher of the Daily Worker, were convicted by a "blue ribbon" jury in Judge Freschi's Court last night of having criminally libeled Mrs. Edith Liggett, wife of the late Walter H. Liggett, editor of a Minneapolis (Minn.) weekly newspaper, who was fatally shot by gunmen in 1935. Mrs. Liggett charged that she was criminally libeled by the Daily Worker in a series of articles commenting on the case.

Mr. Hathaway was paroled in the custody of his counsel, Edward Kuntz, until Monday, when he must produce bail of $1,000 pending sentence on May 17.

Mecklenburg Bank Deposits Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,—Mecklenburg's big bank balance dropped below the half-million mark recently for the first time in months, but it was still big enough to make the tax payers feel happy and secure about it.

At the close of business April 15, the County government had $496,850.41 deposited in six banks—four in Charlotte, one at Davidson, and one at Cornelius. The balance should continue to drop as the fiscal year progresses since it grew in great leaps when tax collections were good. When the penalties went into effect at the beginning of February, however, receipts dropped off as might have been expected, although the expenses of running the government continued the same.

Flow of Turf Data on Wires Held Reduced

CHICAGO, May 4 (AP) — The Government's campaign to cut off the flow of turf information to gambling rooms has been eminently successful, reported United States District Attorney William J. Campbell, director of the coast-to-coast drive to end the use of interstate wires for the transmission of race results to handbooks.

Since M. L. Annenberg's nationwide news service went out of business last November, he estimated, wagering in gambling parlors had dropped 75 per cent. He attributed the sharp decline to government opposition and the difficulty in obtaining prompt information from the tracks. Prior to the dissolution of the nation-wide network, the prosecutor said, the total wagered annually in handbooks throughout the country exceeded $2,000,000,000 — almost three times the sum gambled at the nation's race tracks.

Since the government began its campaign, he added, the volume of wagers in the bookies shops had dwindled to less than $500,000,000 a year.

Annenberg deserted the race information field after a grand jury indicted him and a number of his associates on charges of conspiracy to violate the income tax and lottery laws.

A "wildcat" service was established subsequently to supply race results to bookmakers but last month the Western Union Telegraph Company and 11 men who allegedly operated the new system were indicted by another Federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy to operate a lottery.

Six Chicago bet leaders, including two former henchmen of Al Capone, were indicted on charges of violating the Federal Communications Act.

Government attorneys contended that the race entries, odds and results sent to bookmakers were "lists of prizes awarded by means of a lottery scheme" and, hence, the Federal anti-lottery laws were violated. That construction of the statutes was upheld recently by Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson.

SLEEP

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The Evacuation of Namsos

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, May 6—This is the story of how the Allies evacuated Namsos.

It is told by the only foreign observer to remain in that city during and after the Allied withdrawal.

That observer was my friend Frank Muto, an American citizen. The only other newspaperman who witnessed the Allies' departure was J. Norman Lodge of the Associated Press who, however, sailed away on a British warship, together with Bonnie Powell of Fox Movietone and Arthur Menken of Paramount, all three of them American citizens. Since then their whereabouts are still a mystery.

Mr. Muto who changed his mind at the last moment remained behind. His is the first full account of the strange hours in Namsos, the Allied base evacuated when the attempt to dislodge the Germans in Central Norway was abandoned.

Trucks and Cars Abandoned

"I left Namsos on Friday (May 3) an hour ahead of the advancing Germans," he told me. I drove myself as far as Formofos in a shiny new French car, one of the scores of cars and lorries which the Allies had left behind in their speedy evacuation. The tank was full of gasoline and the key was in the switch. All I had to do was get in and drive away.

"I saw many local Norwegians doing likewise. In fact during the strange interlude between the Allied departure and the German arrival the few remaining inhabitants of Namsos had a field day riding around the ruins of their towns in the abandoned cars and trucks, collecting the supplies which the Allies had left behind.

"Sacks of flour, sugar, coffee, cases of canned goods and endless other spoils were left lying helter-skelter in the wake of the departed army and were there for the taking.

Rugged Norway

Typical scene indicating difficult territory which formed one of the strategic problems facing both the invaders and defenders.

"The trouble was that most of the local people had no place to take them, their homes having been bombed out of existence."

Mr. Muto's presence in Namsos during and after the Allied evacuation was pure coincidence. He had arrived there on Wednesday night with Mr. Lodge of the Associated Press in order to contact British staff headquarters.

In Formofos the Norwegian Commander, Col O. B. Getz, had told them in greatest confidence that everything was set for a big battle on Saturday in which 10,000 Norwegians and 18,000 British and French would face German forces of about 10,000. The Allied air strength in the sector, they were told, was about 75 planes, mostly fighters.

Had to Conceal Plans

The Allies' light artillery was reported to have been set up at Namsos and its ranges set for the German positions below Foling, Beitstad, and Asp. This conversation which the two Americans had with Colonel Getz indicates how uninformed he and the other Norwegians were regarding the Allied plans.

Evidently the Allies feared that if they informed the Norwegians that there was danger of the news of their planned withdrawal leaking out through spies to the Germans and hence causing an air attack which might prove disastrous.

The two Americans received the first inkling that something extraordinary was happening as they neared Namsos. Along the road they caught up with long lines of French lorries, guns, and infantry on the move. They were puzzled by the fact that the soldiers were all cleanly shaven, wore fresh uniforms, and carried their full kits, not exactly like men going into battle, and they also seemed headed away from the front. But even then the meaning never occurred to them.

Placed Under Arrest

Threading their way through the moving columns Mr. Muto and Mr. Lodge reached Spillum Inn the sole surviving hostelry located across the valley from the quay. The German aviators had spared this section of Namsos. At the inn they found Mr. Powell of Fox Movietone and Mr. Menken of Paramount. In a far corner of the room was a group of officers.

"We greeted the cameramen and asked if there were any rooms available. Ignoring our question Mr. Powell introduced us to one of the British officers, including a Captain Keating.

"Captain Keating and his two fellow officers seemed somewhat taken aback by our arrival but retaining their British poise they politely informed us that much as they regretted it they would have to place us under arrest.

"They told us that they would have to detain us until they received official authorization from the War Office in London, all of which only added to our mystification.

Had to Stay Inside

"We questioned the cameramen but they apparently knew no more than we did. All the next day (Thursday) we were held incommunicado and not allowed to go out of the inn. Several times in the course of the morning the German planes came over and dropped high explosive bombs along the water front. Each explosion shook the house until we thought it was coming down on top of us.

"However, no bombs struck in our immediate vicinity.

That evening at 8 o'clock Captain Keating escorted the group over to headquarters where Major Beving informed them that he was still awaiting instructions from London as to what to do with them and that they would have to remain under arrest until further notice.

At 9 o'clock, soon after the group had returned to the inn, Capt. Peter Fleming, an author in civilian life who was apparently in charge of evacuation in that area, came in and informed the newspaper and cameramen that the French had already departed and that the British were planning to shove off that night.

He then gave the group the choice either of remaining or going off with the British, offering them berths on a cruiser, and he strongly advised them to go since the Germans would come in immediately after, he argued, or else would bomb the place, and in any case their lives would be in danger.

Group Decided to Go

After asking an hour's time in which to talk it over, the group discussed alternatives and finally it was unanimously decided to go. When Captain Fleming had been informed of the decision he ordered them down to the pier immediately.

There was so little room on these ships that instructions had been issued to leave behind everything but the barest war necessities. Many of the officers were forced to abandon their personal belongings.

"I said good-by to my friends and remained on the shores watching the weird sight as the ships vanished down the deep-walled fjord, illuminated by the white night and the flickering fires of Namsos whose ruins were still burning in a hundred places. I could not help thinking what a target these transports would have made had German planes come over then, since the visibility was sufficient for any bombardment.

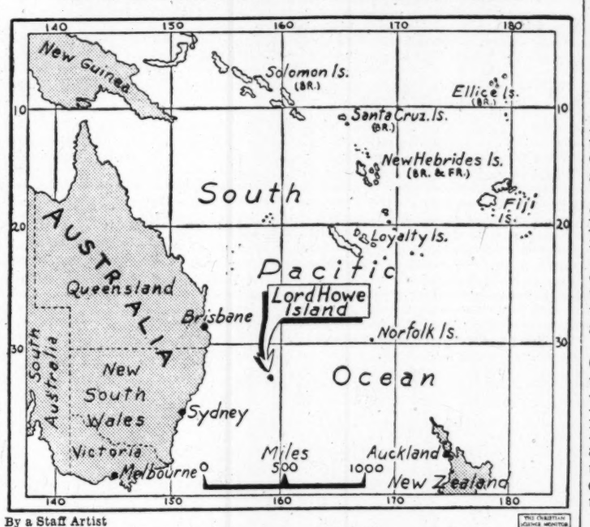
"As the ships sailed my only companions were natives of Namsos who had watched the whole proceedings in stunned silence. And then I suddenly realized how alone I was. My ignorance of the language raised an insurmountable barrier between me and these Scandinavian country folk with bitterness over the withdrawal written all over their faces

"I wandered slowly back up the main street of the ruined town. Not far from the water front I discovered the pouch of an English intelligence officer. It was full of maps and confidential papers which I took out and tore into little scraps that I scattered along as I walked.

At Formofos, Mr. Muto's car was taken away from him by the Norwegian authorities who used it for evacuation purposes, and he was forced to continue his journey in a lorry together with five Norwegian soldiers. Refusing to submit to Colonel Getz' order to lay down their arms these men were going to get up north and join other Norwegian forces. They had to go via Sweden somehow since the direct road had been closed to them by Allied evacuation and the resulting German advance on the Norwegian flanks.

On the mountain road hairpin turns conspired with the snow, slush, and mud to make the going treacherous. It took them more than 30 hours to cover the 90 kilometers from Formofos to the Swedish border.

'Bountineers' Face Crisis



By a Staff Artist

Lord Howe Island's Revenue Shrinks

This speck in the Pacific, ordinarily a busy tourist resort peopled chiefly by descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty, has its own peculiar problems in a wartime world.

Tiny Isle in the South Seas Feels Effect of Far-Away War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Residents of Lord Howe Island, a tiny speck in the immensity of the Pacific Ocean about 500 miles east of Sydney, are facing a crisis. The residents, most of whom are descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty, find that the effects of the war reach even to their island home.

The islanders have had two main sources of revenue—receipts from the production and marketing of seeds from the kentia palms, and tourist traffic, mainly from Sydney.

Both these sources have been seriously depleted. Kentia palms had already been under cultivation in other places, including Norfolk Island, and the monopoly of the seeds which the Lord Howians formerly had is now undermined. The seeds are marketed in open competition and the price has accordingly dwindled to an unpayable level.

But the war is mainly responsible for deterioration of the tourist trade. The island has been a happy hunting ground for Australians seeking idyllic holiday surroundings, and the shipping service allowed them a fortnight there. Now instead of two boats being employed in the Sydney-New Hebridean service, with fortnightly calls at Lord Howe Island, only one boat is engaged, because of war demands for shipping, and the call is now once a month. Consequently Lord Howe Island has become impossible for the ordinary vacationist.

The island is administered by a board of control in Sydney, under the auspices of the New South Wales Chief Secretary's department. This board has already made preliminary investigation of its plight, and has sent a delegate to the island for a further survey.

The board will try to improve the shipping service, but it also has other proposals, including the attraction of new capital. Residents now have permissive occupancy of the land, and newcomers can only board there without being able to obtain land. This may be changed to get the new capital.

There are no motor cars on the island, and no liquor may be sold there, although a proposal is before the board for permitting the sale of liquor as an inducement to tourists.

Head of Chile Proposes Prizes For Best Essays on Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — President Aguirre, desirous of promoting reciprocal knowledge of American nations, has proposed to the Minister of Production a series of annual prizes for the realization of this object.

At the same time, and for the same reason, the Postmaster General is preparing special stamp issues with the portraits of prominent American personalities, such as Bolivar, Lincoln, Bello Marti, Letelier, Crescente Errazuriz, Sarmiento, San Martin, and others.

Señor Aguirre proposes an annual prize for five years for the best Chilean literary, artistic or natural science work produced after the opening of the competition. There will be an additional four annual prizes over the same period for productions in other American countries, which are the best and truest expressions of similar national departments. The President considers this the best way of promoting knowledge and appreciation of other American countries. Political and religious subjects are excluded.

Participants can only write on their own country and in their own language, or in Spanish. A Chilean commission, headed by the Rector of the University, is to judge the entries, each of which would require to be initialed by the Education Minister in the country of origin. This is to insure genuine contributions to continental knowledge.

It is President Aguirre's intention to reproduce all the prize-winning essays, so that Chilean workers may become better acquainted with the characteristics of their own and other American countries.

Nazis Jockey to Block British Offensive

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 6 — Germany's successive moves including the Norwegian campaign, indicate the central basis on which the Reich's strategic effort is proceeding.

It is to seek, by a series of widely divergent moves, to prevent the British from launching any single major offensive.

This becomes clear from the individual steps which Germany has taken in an effort to command the initiative since the opening of active warfare.

The Norwegian drive extended Germany's military influence into the North Sea. The Italian "conversational diversion" draws the British fleet away from the English Channel. Collapse of resistance in Central Norway is to be utilized by the Reich to dampen enthusiasm of Holland for undertaking its own defense.

May Induce New Deferment

If it is assumable that the Norwegian episode delayed a western offensive, perhaps it is also possible that reinforcement of Allied forces in the Mediterranean may induce a second deferment due to the necessity for consolidating the German position on its southern flank. Whether the three weeks gained by England from the Norwegian episode are sufficient compensation for German control of most of Norway is a matter which only the Allies can judge. If time works to that extent, England may be expected to do its utmost to draw Germany into the Balkans for the purpose of further delay.

But the central strategic consideration of the war for Germany remains England and one route to paralyzing British war effort undoubtedly lies across the low countries.

In the early months of the war there was widespread public apprehension based on experiences of the last war and the movement into Belgium. But this is being largely eliminated by two things:

1. Public opinion has been persuaded that the Allies are perfectly willing to violate the neutrality of small countries and therefore that German violation merely forestalls the Allied plan. This appeals to the German sense of military strategy.

2. The assurance is quietly spread among the ranks of both Army and civilians that the Netherlands is prepared to permit entrance of German troops. This belief is almost universal among troops along the Netherlands border.

Considering the viewpoint of the average German this helps to quiet apprehension over any German movement through those countries. Should the Netherlands resist the German soldier will likely conclude that this is due to some British skulduggery rather than to the true sentiment of the Netherlands.

Doubt on Next War

But even with such considerations apparent on the surface, there still must remain considerable doubt as to the direction of Germany's next move.

The basic question is whether Germany is sure of enough Rumanian oil supplies to dare to undertake a western offensive before taking military steps to safeguard that essential source of supply of oil.

If movements of the Allied fleet in the Mediterranean, added to the threat of Gen. Maxime Weygand's army, are deemed by the High Command here to constitute a serious threat to Rumanian oil military observers anticipate that the next move will be an effort to forestall such threat and secure an unshakable hold on oil as a prelude to a move in the West.

However if Signor Mussolini is willing and able to guarantee a supply of Balkan resources as a climax to marked co-operation which Italy has given the Reich in the past two weeks, some immediate action on the Western Front might not be out of the question.

Meanwhile the German people are keyed up with enthusiasm by the continued press reports of sensational naval victories topping the Allied withdrawal from Central Norway.

The press is filled with long articles concluding from the alleged sinking of a British battleship that German airpower has conquered British sea power and it only remains now to apply that air power directly to England.

It is an inescapable conclusion today that the Army and mass of the German people are not only prepared but eager for a big drive in the hope that it would mean a quick victory—and peace. No appreciable or significant opposition exists anywhere within the German fabric today against such an offensive.

Nazis Claim Hitler, Gustaf 'in Agreement'

By the Associated Press

Berlin, May 6

DNB, official German news agency, announced today the exchange of letters between Adolf Hitler and King Gustaf V of Sweden which "affirmed complete agreement over the future political attitude" of Germany and Sweden toward each other.

It said the exchange occurred during the last half of April.

"This exchange of opinions," the agency reported, "once again affirmed complete agreement over the future political attitude of the two countries toward one another in accordance with public declarations already given by the German and Swedish governments."

Low-Price Homes In S. C. Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Moderately-priced homes, which can be made available to low-income families on terms ranging from 50 cents to $1 a day will constitute the major portion of the building industry in South Carolina during 1940, in the opinion of H. E. Bailey, State Director for the Federal Housing Administration, who declared that the FHA had arranged adequate financial facilities on generous terms to make possible the purchase of a new home by practically every family in South Carolina, which now pays rent aggregating $25 a month.

Mr. Bailey pointed out in analyzing the situation: "For nearly six years the FHA has been advocating the development of small modern homes, attractive in design and soundly built of durable materials which could be bought or built for $3,000 and less. This type of dwelling, it was felt, would be readily acceptable by families with annual incomes of from $1,000 to $2,000, but which never could hope to acquire a home of their own under the old home financing system of high interest rates, short-term mortgages and multiple financing methods."

Allies Could Strangle Italy in War, Foreign Policy Association Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6 — Italy, although it could deal the Allies a heavy blow in the Mediterranean region, eventually would find itself slowly being strangled through an Allied blockade of its imports, a Foreign Policy Association report declared today.

While holding that Italian naval power is not sufficient to cope with Allied power in the Mediterranean, the report said, however, that the Italian submarine and destroyer fleet undoubtedly could wreak considerable damage upon the Allied fleets before being brought under control.

At the same time, Robert G. Woolbert, author of the report, found Italy vulnerable to Allied attack, since a closing of the Suez Canal and the Straits of Gibraltar would "prevent overseas supplies which constitute over 70 per cent of Italian imports from reaching Italy, and cut off Italy from its new Ethiopian Empire.

"Moreover, an Italian attack on the Allies would bring into action Turkey, which hopes to oust Italy from the Dodecanese, and Egypt, Britain's ally, from whose territory British and Egyptian troops could strike at Italy's possessions in Africa."

Not only is Italy vulnerable to Allied attack both in Europe and its colonies, Mr. Woolbert declared, but "its economic resources are also inadequate for a major war. Were Italy on the open ocean, like Britain and Japan, its deficiencies in food, fuel, and raw materials might be alleviated by overseas imports. But as long as Britain is in a position to promptly and effectively close the exits of the Mediterranean, Italy cannot rely on supplies that must pass Gibraltar or through the Suez Canal."

Analyzing Italy's economic position, Mr. Woolbert pointed out that "Mussolini has sought to remedy Italy's lack of natural resources—and has almost achieved self-sufficiency with respect to wheat. Coal has long been a major item among Italy's imports, and oil is even more crucial. In cotton, Italy is just beginning to provide raw material for its factories. Obviously, it will be same time, if ever, before Italy is self-sufficient even in these few commodities. Meanwhile, it also lacks such raw materials as iron, tin, copper, chromium, manganese, and rubber—all of them products vital to a modern industrial country, especially one preparing to wage modern warfare. These are facts which any Italian Government—whether Socialist, Liberal or Fascist—must inevitably take into consideration."

Polish Protests On Persecutions Before Vatican

VATICAN CITY, May 6 (AP)—German persecution of Polish Roman Catholics was charged anew today by the Polish Embassy to the Vatican in a purported summary of a report to Pope Pius XII by August Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland.

The Embassy's statement alleged that Germany was trying to eradicate Roman Catholicism in the Nazi-held parts of Poland and attempting to destroy the Polish people by deportation, shooting, and financial ruin, particularly the leading classes.

[Informed sources in Berlin have declared that church activities in areas recently occupied by Germany, particularly in the regions of Poland under German control, continue without interruption and are little affected by political developments.]

The statement said that German-speaking families from the Italian Tyrol were being sent to Poland in a plan to Germanize it.

The Embassy quoted Cardinal Hlond as reporting the slaying of 39 priests in six dioceses. All but 20 of 650 priests have been deported or imprisoned, it added.

Prisoners to Stay in Norway

OSLO, Norway, May 6 (AP)—German military authorities have agreed to let all Norwegian prisoners of war remain in their homeland, it was announced today.

Original plans were for the captives to be interned in Germany. As a result of negotiations with the Norwegian Administrative Council, however, they will be treated as though they were serving their normal military training period in the Norwegian Army, it was said.

Negotiations now are under way for the release of farmers and prisoners less than 16 or more than 60 years old. Civilians who were imprisoned before the Nazis took control of the occupied area of Norway already have been freed.

Except for 5,000 Norwegian soldiers interned in Sweden and one division, virtually all of Norway's mobilized army has been captured, it was said.

[Oslo dispatches are subject to German censorship.]

Meanwhile the Administrative Council, which controls all of the German-occupied zone, has named a committee to prepare for extended trade with Germany.

Wages have fallen an average of 25 per cent but there has been no rise in unemployment and strict regulations have prevented an increase in the cost of living, including rents. A decree now forbids any industry to close down without the Administrative Council's consent.

New York Lawyer Heads Jewish Education Board

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 6 (AP)—Mark Eisner, New York lawyer, yesterday was elected President of the newly organized American Association for Jewish Education at the first annual meeting.

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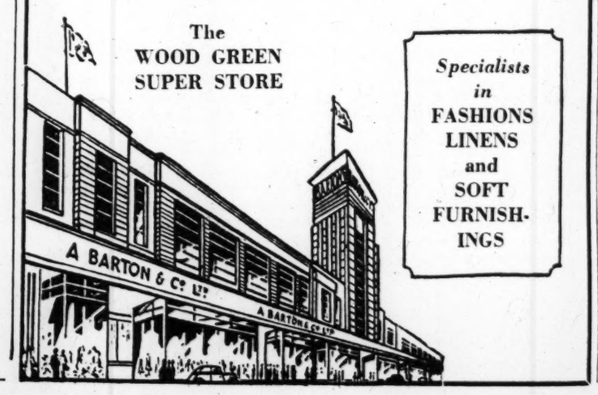

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British Admit Destroyer Sunk Convoying Troops

By the Associated Press

The British Admiralty today admitted that German air attacks on naval units off Norway had sunk a destroyer, but continued in its denial of Germany's repeated claims to having sunk a battleship of the 30,000-ton class, with loss of all hands.

The destroyer, the 1,870-ton Afridi, was the victim of German bombing planes while escorting a convoy of Allied troop transports returning from Norway. The Admiralty announced that none of the transports were struck, but that two of the attacking planes were shot down. The Afridi is the eleventh British destroyer casualty since war began.

Yesterday the Admiralty formally denied German claims the day before that a British battleship and a cruiser had been sunk by German bombs off the west coast of Norway. Breaking a 24-hour silence following the German claims, the Admiralty failed, however, to comment on other German claims that German aircraft had sunk or badly damaged nine British naval craft and transports off the Norwegian ports of Namsos and Narvik on the same day.

German Rebuttal

Germany's reply to the British denial came today when Berlin sources reported that Nazi bombers had scored a new hit on a British battleship off the Norwegian northern port of Narvik, and to have blown up a munitions dump there.

The report said that heavy smoke arising from the warship showed the effect of the bomb.

Presumably the battleship was part of the naval cordon facing Narvik, far northern ore port, where a German outpost garrison has been under siege for weeks.

Meanwhile the German press trumpeted in large headlines today that the destruction of the first British battleship off Namsos, Norway, by air bombs as reported by the Nazis had "freed the world from the nightmare" of the British Fleet.

An editorial in Adolf Hitler's Völkischer Beobachter declared that the British Fleet no longer could be considered the "last trump" in world politics since it now was established that the steel colossus of the sea could be whipped by an air force.

All papers carried great spreads to describe the "blackest day" for Britain's fleet.

Nazi "Success" List

D. N. B., official German news agency, acclaimed what it termed "successes which show conclusively that supremacy of a fleet . . . can be broken in the age of air warfare." It stated that German bombers, attacking British naval units off Namsos in central Norway on May 3 caused the following losses:

"One heavy cruiser of the York class was hit by two bombs and set afire. The ship sank within 30 minutes following many explosions.

"Another cruiser was also hit by a bomb and parts of the ship were thrown into the air.

"One destroyer got a hit from a bomb of medium caliber and stopped fire immediately and listed. The ship is presumably sunk.

"Another destroyer got several hits and was badly damaged.

"A loaded transport ship of 12,000 tons was hit by a bomb and sunk.

"A merchantman was forced by the air force to enter the Trondheim port.

"The enemy naval units at Narvik were also attacked by German planes.

"One battle cruiser got two hits and his guns were made inactive. One cruiser was set afire and a transport ship got a direct hit of a medium caliber bomb."

The German high command set the figure for Allied merchant shipping losses through mines and U-boats at close to 2,3000,000 tons for the eight months of the war.

[The Associated Press estimate of merchant and naval shipping losses, for belligerents and neutrals, shows a total of 1,825,357 tons.]

The High Command also announced that "one British submarine, which on April 15 was damaged by a mine, was captured by two German airplanes in the Kattegat. They (the planes) determinedly descended at sea near the submarine. The commander of the submarine and one non-commissioned officer were taken prisoner and brought aboard the planes.

"Patrol boats of the German Navy then towed the British submarine to a German port."

Liquor Act Changes Sought by Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Premier Adelard Godbout of Quebec intends, in the near future to amend the Quebec Alcoholic Liquor Act and to "remove the spirit of hypocrisy," from existing liquor legislation, he has announced. He admitted being aware that existing laws do not meet present-day standards and that they are respected more in the breach than in the observance, "in many cases perfectly logically."

Laws should be of a nature to be easy of control, he said, rather than drafted with an eye on pleasing one class of the population. "We must have laws that can be enforced," he declared, intimating that when laws were good and logical, lawbreakers were the exception rather than the rule.

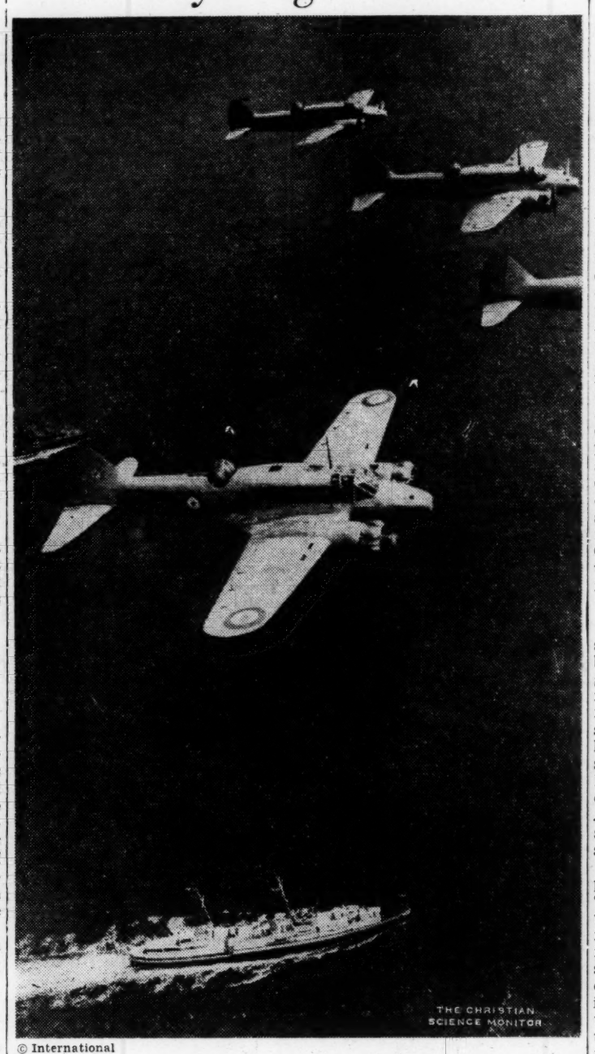
Premier Godbout saw no reason why liquor legislation could not be introduced that would be satisfactory to everyone, including temperance and similar organizations.

Farming Improves; Relief Load Lightens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — An improvement in farming conditions in Saskatchewan was indicated in recently published Provincial Government figures showing that the number of rehabilitated families receiving relief dropped from 4,898 in 1935 to 2,473 in 1939.

Convoys High and Low



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Merchant Ship Under Britain's Guard

There are really two convoys in this picture, taken near the British Isles. The merchant ship below can feel that it is well protected. Partly visible in the left center is a British warship on the lookout for German submarines, while overhead fly some of the formidable Anson planes of the Royal Air Force. They, too, watch for submarines and for enemy planes as well.

Germany's Latest Forays Cost Further So. American Prestige

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 6—Germany's invasion of Denmark and Norway has cost the Nazis further losses of prestige in South America. Failure to accomplish this latest assault on the independence of small nations "according to plan" is emphasized by the majority who favor the Allied and democratic caurse.

On the other hand, a large percentage of South Americans are impressed by military achievements, whether in open battle or by wiles and trickery. This section of opinion openly admits that the attack on Norway lacked the psychological successes of earlier adventures in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

Added to this debit item is the discontent caused in many South American countries by the loss of valuable Scandinavian markets. When, at the outbreak of war, this continent lost its German trade there was disappointment, but not discontent. It was appreciated that moral issues were at stake and that economic sacrifices were unavoidable. There have been formal protests against the British blockade but no forceful backing of these by public opinion. Once the technicalities of protest were completed the authorities readily submitted to Allied measures.

Anti-Nazi Feeling Hardens

The reaction has been different on this occasion. Germany was apportioned the entire blame for this further loss of foreign trade, and there has been a corresponding hardening of opinion toward the Nazi regime. With the Baltic destined apparently to permanent closure, South America faces more than a 10 per cent cut in its exports. It is also extremely concerned over the fate of this neutral shipping which hitherto has carried much of its overseas freight.

In Argentina, besides the natural concern over lost markets for agricultural produce, the extension of the war to Scandinavia has added to the cares of the newspaper world. Finland, Sweden and Norway are the largest suppliers of newsprint to South America. Prices have been continually rising but now there is a prospect of not getting any paper at all. It is felt that Great Britain will have first call on Canadian supplies.

Preliminary statistics worked out by Chile show that this country faces a 15 per cent cut in its foreign trade. Annual nitrate exports alone are compromised to the extent of 100,000 tons. The Navy has a transport being built in Danish shipyards for which it has paid 2,000,000 Kr. on account, or about $900,000 at par of the krone.

There has been public, though not official condemnation of German aggression. The governmental attitude was restricted to non-recognition of forceful conquests. Friendly gestures to resident Danish and Norwegian officials have been disconcerting to German diplomacy, which cannot have any doubts as to the true sympathies of southern authorities.

Plain Speaking Now

In the press, Germany had formerly been condemned in an indirect manner, though in strong language. Now, there is no mincing of names and more than one newspaper has referred to the peril of the Germanization of Europe. Argentina has been especially prominent in editorial attacks from this angle.

When news of the attack on Norway came through President Ortiz ordered the return of the Argentine military mission from Germany. There was a legitimate reason for this, because there is no possibility of buying from that source during the war. But the timing of the order carried a significance which was not lost on the Argentine people.

Denunciation of Nazi activities has been revived, more vigorously than ever. Workers' unions have passed protest resolutions and there are also reports of boycotts. In Montevideo, Uruguay, Prof. Hugo Fernandez complained to the National Defense Ministry that the Nazi Party had an active branch in the Uruguayan capital. In Santiago, pamphlets were distributed inciting a boycott of the German Oberpaur store because it was the supposed center of Nazi leaders.

Labor Peace Machinery Under British War Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The new-old machinery which Great Britain has established through the years for the peaceful settlement of industrial difficulties between organized labor, employers and government, is approaching a new testing period as a result of the war.

With ever-increasing demands being made on manufacturing by the growing war effort, a struggle is being waged inside Britain's industrial system between forces operating for longer hours of work for those already in employment and the admitted need for recruitment of new labor.

Government and private schemes for training additional skilled workers have been slow in getting started and so far have had little or no effect in solving industry's problems. Meanwhile shortage of special labor, as well as regional difficulties in finding new workers, even those in unskilled or semi-skilled occupations, have resulted in employers having to ask Home Office permission to break the working-hour standards set forth in the Factory Laws.

2,500 Factories Exempted

The result has been that extensive inroads have already had to be made into the industrial safeguards of the Factory Acts. It is revealed that in the first six months of war the Home Office signed orders permitting extended hours for women and young persons in more than 2,500 factories. Indeed the tally fell only 41 short of 2,500 in the first five months. A further 500 orders for double-shifts or night work were also signed.

A new element in this familiar problem is that Trade Unions are "aiding and abetting" this wartime relaxation of rights to a limited extent, just as they have willingly assisted the "dilution" of skilled labor by the introduction of women and unskilled workers into skilled-only crafts. Closer contact with those in authority has taken the hard edges off the Labor movement and there is a realization that as part payment for victory labor has just got to make sacrifices. In return, however, labor demands more positive government action in regard to unemployment, and in this particular case, re-employment. By meeting each other half way labor and government hope to reach amicable and stable agreement before difficulties arise.

Maintain Production

The Government has issued a statement declaring that abrogations of the law relating to working hours have been caused by the urgent necessity of maintaining and even increasing output in the war industries. At the same time it is stated that as a matter of policy the Government does not intend to permit hours of work "which are found in the light of experience and of scientific investigation to be detrimental to health or efficient production."

It is remembered that during the early years of the World War, when similar forces were operating in the industrial system, increased hours of work were allowed on such a scale that efficiency was seriously impaired after a very few months.

This time there is, however, at least one added safeguard. The labor movement, increased in stature and now consulted regularly on questions of executive policy, is in constant touch with the Government. The Trades-Union Congress General Council has already conferred with the Home Office over relaxations in the Factory Acts, and it is assuring its members and affiliated Unions that it is keeping wary watch on the actions of the Home Office.

Concern Is Felt

All the same, there can be found a note of concern in the voices of individual unions and experts. Some fear that as the pressure of war increases, the pressure on working hours will increase too, unless the recruitment of new workers to the essential industries is speeded up. It is pointed out, with some signs of trepidation, that there is no national plan for increasing the labor force.

Communists, in particular, are making political capital out of the lengthening of working hours. "A vital principle of labor is concerned," says the Daily Worker, "and it is the task of the working-class movement to defend the interests of the women, men, and boys. With an army of nearly 1,500,000 unemployed there is no justification for longer hours or night work for women and young persons."

The Trades-Union Congress, on the other hand, feels it is strong enough to ensure that the hard-won concessions to unions are not endangered by government action and that whatever relaxations of the Factory Acts are made they will not result in unnecessary hardship.

Unions Consulted

It is an unwritten law of the present day that the unions concerned shall be consulted in each case when employers seek permission to lengthen working hours, beyond the legal maximum. The T. U. C. reports that "the arrangements regarding consultation are on the whole running smoothly."

During the World War the pressure on industry was such that the Factory Acts had to be abrogated wholesale, and orders-in-council were issued authorizing overtime work for all factories of a particular type or types. Now, however, it seems to have been agreed by the Government that such action shall not be taken and the general rule is for individual applications for the right to lengthen hours to be dealt with on their merits after consultation with unions.

Employers have been told that the Factory Acts are still law and that hours must be regulated in accordance with a considered policy, and that the position at individual factories will be reviewed at short intervals. Authority to depart from the requirements of the Acts can now be obtained only through the Home Office Factory Inspectors.

White Paper Data

A Government White Paper reveals that, in the first five months of war, orders have been made for 2,457 factories to extend hours for women and young persons, for 299 factories to work a double shift and to 102 to work night shifts.

The Factory Acts, 1937, which came into force on July 1, 1938, reduced the hours of young persons under 16 to 48 a week. This was further reduced to 44 in July last year.

On the outbreak of war, many firms were granted permits to work young persons up to 48 hours a week.

The industries chiefly concerned in the general alterations are:

Engineering, 1,267 permits for extended hours, 173 for two day shifts, and 96 for night shifts. These, together with 19 permits under Section 59, total 1,506.

Marine engineering and shipbuilding, 77 permits for extended hours.

Clothing, 145 permits for extended hours, three for two day shifts; these, with permits under Section 59, total 157 permits.

Wool textile, 225 permits for longer hours, 13 for two day shifts, 12 under Section 59; total, 239.

Other textiles, 243 permits for extended hours, 16 for two day shifts, 7 under Section 59, making a total of 269.

China Mission Damage Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China—A report brought here recently by M. Mathieson, of the Canadian Mission, reveals the full extent of the damage caused to missionary work in North China by the Japanese-sponsored anti-British movement. Twenty-five mission stations, comprising 136 British missionaries, had to be evacuated. Six high schools, eleven primary schools and 10 hospitals were closed. The value of the property abandoned runs into the millions of dollars.

Why the British had to get out of North China can be seen from the story which the informant tells of his own mission, Changte, in Honan Province.

"Spontaneous" demonstrations, organized by the Japanese gendarmes, harassed the small group of Canadians. Violent anti-British speeches were made, and stones were thrown at the mission buildings. Several days later the Japanese issued a decree forbidding the Chinese to go to the Canadians, to work for them, or even to sell them supplies. Anti-British posters appeared on the mission walls, and letters were received warning the missionaries to evacuate.

One of these warning letters reads: "Our country for some years has been oppressed by the Kuomintang and Communist bandit parties so that the people have been in 'deep water and hot fire' . . . . Fortunately, our friendly neighbor Japan, being of one race and having the same culture, advocated a revolution and sent her army.

"England has caused great trouble and innumerable deaths among our countrymen and incalculable damage to our property, has upset the peace of East Asia and given assistance to the murderous program of the Kuomintang and Communists.

"Now we have decided at a mass meeting to recognize your honorable country as our public enemy, and you honorable Englishmen must clear out of the district within five days. Otherwise if anything unforseen happens we cannot take responsibility."

Finally, after the gates of the mission compound were burned down by a mob, and hand grenades thrown at the buildings, the Canadians were forced to leave for Peiping where representations were made to the Japanese authorities without avail.

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Strong Platforms on Peace And Work Sought by Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—Women at the forthcoming political conventions will insist on strong platform commitments on peace and employment.

This was indicated here this week end at a preview platform session staged at the National Institute of Government, which attracted 4,000 Democratic women from all parts of the country.

"We call for an unequivocal commitment that this nation be kept at peace and we call for a concrete, soundly thought through commitment to end unemployment," Miss Josephine Roche, Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee to Co-ordinate Health and Welfare Activities, declared.

"We want jobs second only to peace," reported Mrs. Verda W. Barnes, of Idaho Falls, Idaho, Vice-President of the Young Democratic Clubs of America.

"We do not want war, we condemn it utterly"; added Dr. Emily Hickman, Vice-Chairman of the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, while Miss Mary Winslow, member of the Executive Board, of the National Women's Trade Union League, asked for a "plan for employment, assurance that the right to collective bargaining be upheld and increasingly improves standards of employment."

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was expected to pull together the various threads of the meeting, took a somewhat different view. She almost scolded the women.

"You agree you want peace," she said. "I imagine all the world wants peace except perhaps a few men. You've got to do more than just want peace. You've got to think through what you think will serve the cause of peace best. Just to have the peace tomorrow we had in 1919 would only mean a pause in the preparation for another war. We have to think what we really mean and what we are going to do not only in war, but in peace, to obtain something more permanent when we have the opportunity.

"We all want the answer to unemployment, too," she continued. "I don't know just what it's going to be, but I'm sure of one thing. We're never going to find the answer until we all work together.

"I don't agree with a gentleman who told me he dreaded the future. I don't dread the future. I'm not a bit afraid for my children or grandchildren. I have confidence in the power the people in this country have when they wake up to what it means to live in a democracy. One thing we worry about is whether we can really wake up fast enough to do our jobs as citizens. I think we can."

As the Democratic women began their homeward trek with notebooks crammed with hints for campaigning, Republican National Headquarters announced that 22 representative Republican women leaders, who direct the affairs of the National Federation of Republican Women's Clubs, will convene in Philadelphia the day after the close of the national convention, to plan campaign activities of its 200,000 member organization in 33 States and to set a place and date for its own convention.

The Federation, according to Mrs. Joyce Arneill, of Denver, Colo., President, has been making rapid strides since its founding in September, 1938. Since Jan. 1, of this year, 50 new clubs have been enrolled in eight States. Republican Clubs of Oklahoma have joined the Federation for the first time, making a total of 17 States where there are State-wide federations, Mrs. Arneill said.

"The Federation has been devoting the first 20 months of its existence to a thorough study of the historical phases of political parties and to the fundamental issues of the impending campaign," she added. "Through programs of directed study, it has acquired the background necessary to active participation in a Presidential campaign."

Rotary Choice

Armando de Arruda Pereira

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A tile and brick manufacturer of São Paulo, Brazil, will be the new President of Rotary International, it has been announced at Rotary headquarters here.

That is probably an inadequate way, however, to describe Armando de Arruda Pereira, for Senhor de Arruda Pereira is a graduate of the Polytechnic School of São Paulo, of Birmingham (England) University, and of New York University. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a Director of the Institute of Engineering of São Paulo, and a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Arts of London. He has just received the Carlos Manuel Cespedes Cross, highest award bestowed by the Government of Cuba.

Walter D. Head, incumbent President, says that inasmuch as the name of no other candidate for the office for the year 1940-41 had been presented up to April 1, Senhor de Arruda Pereira's nomination is tantamount to election, which will take place at the 1940 Rotary Convention in Havana, Cuba, June 9 to 14.

'Stop Dewey' Drive Launched By Rivals for Nomination

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6 — District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey's out-in-front presidential candidacy today dominates the Republican political picture.

Bringing to a close, with his arrival in New York today, a transcontinental tour during which he has carried his campaign into 14 Mid-West and Pacific Coast states and across some 7,000 miles of political prospecting, Mr. Dewey emerges with increased strength and enhanced prospects.

But Mr. Dewey's predominance is becoming his most immediate liability, for Republican opponents can be seen combining against him from a variety of quarters.

So while Mr. Dewey is steadily picking up more support for his nomination, he is finding that his candidacy is also picking up more opposition, the pull possibilities of which are not yet apparent.

While attention is widely focused upon the possible Republican candidates, great interest attaches to the announcement by John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, that the member-designate of the Resolutions Committee of the 1940 Party convention will meet in Philadelphia about June 17, a week in advance of the convention itself.

Work Without Haste

There are important and controversial issues of policy which have to be resolved and the early convening of the Committee, Mr. Hamilton believes, will "result in the formation of a stronger and better-phrased platform since preliminary work could be done with deliberation and without haste" and the Committee can "better weigh all viewpoints within the Party than if this group had only two or three days for its deliberations."

While anything may happen between now and June, the present Republican picture, as seen from a tour of the grass roots, can be described as follows:

1. Mr. Dewey expects to enter the lists at the Philadelphia convention with a minimum of 400 of the necessary 501 delegates to obtain the presidential nomination and his campaign managers profess confidence that he will have a majority to win on the first ballot. It is not impossible.

2. Senator Robert A. Taft retains a favored position back of the New York Prosecutor, although it seems inescapable that he has lost both political and delegate strength since he admittedly ducked a frank contest with Mr. Dewey in Maryland and thereby lost the Maryland delegation which he previously had claimed. He is likely to enter the convention with something in the vicinity of 250 delegates.

3. Gov. John H. Bricker of Ohio and Wendell L. Willkie appear to be leading "dark horse" candidates. On the assumption that Senator Taft may not be able to win out, regardless of how Mr. Dewey ultimately fares, conservative leaders of the Party in the East are reported to be turning to Governor Bricker and his name is being more frequently heard. Mr. Willkie's candidacy has passed the talking stage and, while his nomination seems unlikely, his campaign is gaining substance and force.

Early Win Needed

4. As things now stand, Senator Taft can hardly be nominated on his pre-convention strength but only if the "Stop Dewey" movement knocks out the leading contender in early voting. It is generally conceded that Mr. Dewey must show immediate and commanding strength and acquire his majority by the third or fourth ballot in order to win. Otherwise unpledged delegates may be expected to fall away.

5. Will the "Stop Dewey" movement, now gaining formidable proportions, gain a sufficient coalition to bring about the nomination of a "dark horse" candidate? Is there at this moment any leader in the Republican ranks who may even now hold a balance of power capable of bringing about Mr. Dewey's nomination or capable of undermining it? Who, in his own right, by virtue of his own leadership and his association with leading Republican congressmen, can turn, say, 100 delegates to Mr. Dewey's candidacy or against it at the strategic moment?

The answer is that the Republican Party's standard-bearer, former Gov. Alf M. Landon, who has grown in both stature and popularity in the past four years, may very well possess exactly that balance of power and it can be said that he intends to use it only in behalf of a candidate he is convinced will give his party and the nation liberal, progressive, independent leadership.

Mr. Landon is still reserving judgment and withholding his support. He is friendly to Mr. Dewey but wants to be sure where the District Attorney stands on some vital questions before making up his mind. Bluntly, Mr. Landon just doesn't want to see the Republican Party again dominated by the "Old Guard" and he will most likely be influenced by the political company Mr. Dewey keeps as the final test of strength nears.

Must Declare Purpose

Thus, if Mr. Dewey cultivates or merits the warm backing of exclusively conservative supporters and wealthy money-raisers, Mr. Landon, on his known position, cannot fail to withhold support which otherwise virtually would guarantee his nomination. Mr. Landon also wants to be sure that the Republican nominee fully realizes and frankly declares that the mere election of a Republican President will not solve the Nation's problems. He wants to be certain that the Republican nominee will preserve faithfully the substance of the legislative reforms of the last few years, the Wage-Hour Law, the Wagner Act, the utility and stock market regulation, and social security, and not sabotage them through soft administration. He wants to be confident that the Republican nominee has an alert and broad-visioned concern with the outcome of the war and the peace which the United States must help to create without being hamstrung with pledges of extreme and unrealistic isolationism.

This is the criterion which the titular head of the Republican Party is applying to prospective Republican nominees, and although he conferred with Mr. Dewey in Topeka, Kan, last week he is not hurrying his decision. He will reserve it for several weeks yet and may withhold it until he goes to Philadelphia as head of the Kansas delegation.

If Mr. Landon ultimately supports Mr. Dewey, it will be because he believes that basically Mr. Dewey shares his views. Mr. Landon is asking for nothing but he may well have much to give. The prospect is that Mr. Landon could easily tilt the scales for the New York Prosecutor, particularly since Mr. Landon is working sympathetically and closely with the popular and influential Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, Republican Minority Leader in the House, a "dark horse" candidate whom Mr. Landon would willingly support for the presidential nomination if there developed a chance of his getting it.

Dewey Smiles at Questions as Tour Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Thomas E. Dewey, leading contender for the Republican presidential nomination, returned home here today after a swing around the circle that took him as far West as the Pacific Coast. He came home with a smile that did not wear off when the names of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg and Senator Robert A. Taft, who are trailing him for the nomination, were mentioned. Indeed, in the Dewey camp, the future appeared as bright as the sunny spring day into which the candidate emerged from Grand Central Station.

Mr. Dewey, when he faced newspaper reporters at his headquarters at the office of the District Attorney in Center Street, dodged two of the most important questions shot at him—(1) How many delegates he will have when nominations are in order by the national convention, and (2) foreign policy.

On the first of these will hinge Mr. Dewey's strength in the early balloting; with regard to the second, Republican leaders are gravely concerned, holding that the fate of the Party at the polls on election day in November may well depend upon the stand its nominee takes in so far as Europe and Asia are concerned.

"Situation Excellent"

"I find the situation excellent," Mr. Dewey said when asked about the number of delegates he would have on the first ballot. Since many states have not named their delegates, he held it would not be worth while to count chickens before the eggs were hatched. He discounted the thought there might be a deadlock in the convention, adding that he would be "surprised" were a deadlock to develop.

He refused also to say whether he thought the contest for the nomination would be a long one or a short one.

Concerning foreign policy, Mr. Dewey said he had already discussed this subject at various times and meanwhile would reserve any further comment for the future.

Meanwhile, he had found sentiment everywhere he had been overwhelmingly for keeping the United States out of war, he declared. Americans in all walks of life were united in this determination, he added.

Mr. Dewey returned home with obviously what was to him a clear picture of the forthcoming national convention that meets in Philadelphia on June 24, but no amount of questioning by veteran reporters could induce him to lift the veil even a little. His trips have taken him to all the states west of the Mississippi save Arkansas and Mississippi and to nearly all Eastern states. His next trip will take him to the border state of Kentucky, where he will speak in Louisville on May 11, and later he will go to Texas to be keynoter at the Lone Star State convention in Dallas on May 27.

Mr. Dewey is in the Maryland primary today and the New Jersey primary on Tuesday, May 21.

Mr. Dewey, when asked whether he found popular support for him being translated into organization backing, replied there never had been a question with regard to whether the Republican organization in the states he had visited were unfriendly to him. On the other hand, he said, wherever he had gone to deliver an address, it had been at the invitation of the entire state organization.

Happy Over Results

"I am very happy about the results of the trip," he added, referring to his campaign in the Pacific and Middle Western states that ended today.

'Happiness' Is P. T. A. Theme

Continued from Page 1

local parent-teacher associations. We shall expect our delegates at this convention to be stimulated to do their own thinking about the 'pursuit of happiness' as they listen to addresses and group discussions.

"Then we hope they will go back to their own communities and rebuild the program in terms of their own experiences and needs as they discover them through their local parent-teacher associations."

How different these programs may turn out to be was shown by Mrs. Pettengill. To guarantee children the opportunity to "pursue happiness" in a normal middle-class community may mean simply providing them with more leisure-time activities, she said. But in a mining town where fathers are on part-time employment, it may be a question of enacting legislation to give children enough to eat. Again, in a rural community, the need may be to find ways to develop closer human contacts, to make a solid community out of scattered habitations.

Area of Greatest Challenge

The rural community, Mrs. Pettengill thinks, offers the biggest challenge to the P. T. A. movement today.

"The city is replete with opportunities," she said, "but many families are scratching little patches of earth for a living in areas where there are no libraries, no lecture courses, nothing to draw them together.

"In such communities, the P. T. A. can rally parents around the schoolhouse and, through their common interest in children, reveal to them the many things they have in common and show them how to enrich their lives by doing things together. To bring the community together in the school building is an ideally American situation."

Already the parent-teacher movement has a strong foothold in the corn and wheat areas. Mrs. Pettengill estimates the membership to be 45 per cent rural, that is, established in communities of 2,500 population or less. But she hopes to see the percentage climb, for country people, she thinks, greatly need what P. T. A. work has to offer, and have much to give in return.

The annual convention of the organization this year has some important jobs on its hands. Officers are elected triennially, and this is election year. A slate has been nominated, but nominations from the floor are encouraged, so it is not regarded as certain that Mrs. William Kletzer of Portland, Ore., recommended for the presidency by a nominating committee and four other nominated officers will be elected.

May Restate Objectives

Similarly, only convention action within the next few days will determine whether or not the objectives of the organization are to be restated. Every so often in the more than 40 years of P. T. A. history, a fresh statement of objectives has been made. Fundamental aims remain the same, but the organization endeavors to keep them expressed in terms of the times. Thus, for example, in the first decade of this century, when the feminist movement was strong, statements about the rights of mothers found their way into the document. Twenty years later, a new version was written to express similar ideals in terms of children and parental responsibility.

Now, says Mrs. Pettingill, the idea is to restate objectives in terms of activities rather than in abstractions. "We propose putting the old objectives in 1940 terms of young parents facing situations, rather than of mothers expressing ideals," she said. "But we are not urging the change. It is up to the convention."

A seven-point statement of objectives has been written by a committee appointed by the Board of Managers of the National Congress following the last annual meeting, and is to be offered for consideration by the convention.

Name Change Proposed

Also up for consideration is a proposal to change the name from National Congress of Parents and Teachers to the National Parent-Teacher Association.

On the program this week are some of the foremost educators of this country. But this is not merely a listening group. Mrs. Pettingill calls the convention "America at a big town meeting." Twenty-four committee conferences conducted by the chairmen of each of these committees are planned for three mornings. These are intended to give delegates the opportunity to exchange experiences and viewpoints and to bring to them the latest information as to parent-teacher activity. There are also a number of panel discussions planned.

Editors Emphasize Values Of Free Speech and Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Nationally prominent leaders in American journalism emphasized the value of free speech and a free press before more than 500 Northwest editors and educators at the dedication of William J. Murphy Hall, University of Minnesota's new $275,000 journalism building. The dedication was held in combination with the twenty-fourth annual Editor's Short Course of the University, May 2 to 4.

Opened to classes last February, the new building was named after the former publisher of the Minneapolis Tribune, whose $350,000 bequest in 1918 endowed the Minnesota Department of Journalism. In 20 years, the fund doubled, and approximately half the cost of the building came from it, the rest from a PWA grant and student publications. With more than $500,000 remaining in the fund, it is the second largest journalism endowment in the United States, being exceeded only by Joseph Pulitzer's million-dollar bequest to Columbia University in 1903.

"Free speech, free assembly, and a free press have been the foundation stones on which democracies have been built," said Vernon McKenzie, head of the University of Washington school of journalism, speaking at a short course session, which is an annual three-day meeting primarily intended to clarify problems of editors and publishers of small dailies and weeklies. "There is often an assumption that if we only know the truth international friction would be diminished and understanding increased. I question it.

"It seems to me that an inclination toward greater international understanding comes from a common language, problems, dominant cultural heritage, and perhaps one might say a common conception of sportsmanship. Perhaps it comes from a common patience with the current inadequacies of political democracies. Certainly it comes from a common conception of relations which should exist between the state and the individual."

Discussing the future of modern journalism, Bruce Bliven, an editor of the New Republic, remarked, "The first question about the future of journalism is whether it has any future. It certainly has none unless democracy can be kept alive in the world. No newspaper editor under a totalitarian dictatorship . . . is engaged in journalism as Americans understand it. He is just a mimeograph boy for the boss's orders."

Mr. Bliven also said that modern editors and publishers must be prepared for "tremendous changes" in the physical aspects of newspapers, "likely to turn the publishing business upside down in the next quarter century."

Two Pulitzer prize winners for journalism were speakers at sessions, Dr. Frank L. Mott, Director of Journalism, University of Iowa, and Howard Blakeslee, research editor of the Associated Press. Other speakers included Lee A. White, of the Detroit News editorial staff; F. Edward Hebert, city editor of the New Orleans States, which played an important part in smashing the corrupt Long political machine in Louisiana; J. S. Martin, associate editor of Time magazine; and Arthur T. Robb, editor of the Editor and Publisher.

Tribute was paid to the completion of Murphy Hall as the most significant achievement in the 20-year history of the Minnesota Department of Journalism. Under the leadership of Dr. Ralph D. Casey, 1937 Guggenheim Fellowship winner in political propaganda, who became chairman of the Department in 1930, greater emphasis has been placed upon journalism as a social instrument rather than a mere technique, and with this as a keynote many advances have been pioneered in teaching methods and subject matter. Facilities in Murphy Hall include radio broadcasting of news and news photography, with complete laboratories, for use of the 200-odd students.

Aid for 'Joads'

Continued from Page 1

seems to have been accepted by the Roosevelt Cabinet and presumably by Mr. Roosevelt.

"Increasing numbers of workers are moving across state lines and working part time in agriculture and part time in industry," Miss Perkins declared. Suc ha combination of factory and farm work might not be a bad thing if it supplied greater employment in the mixed pursuit. As it is, she offered what she said was a "rough estimate—merely a guess" as to what migratory workers receive a year.

They may average about six months work a year, and get between $300 to $400 a year per family, she guessed.

Mere Subsistence Wage

Under such conditions it is merely subsistence, under exeedingly bad conditions, and a bare question of staying alive.

Living conditions are "hit-or-miss," "unfortunate," "miserable," Miss Perkins said. In one case the migrants live in "extraordinary insanitary conditions" getting their only water, for all purposes, from the irrigation ditches beside which they camped with all the consequences of pollution that resulted, she said. Most national and many state laws have exempted farm workers from provisions of workmen's compensation and social legislation of all sorts. But this is based on the theory of the old-fashioned "home farm" in which the farmer owed a moral responsibility to his hired man she said. No such responsibility is recognized today on many of the big factory-farms, where migrants come and go.

Educational facilities are limited; children ar egrowing up with little or no schooling; there is the great temptation to let children work with parents in the picking. The law should put these farms under some regulation, she declared.

Migratory Labor Increasing

"The surface indications are now that migratory labor is increasing," said Miss Perkins "and is likely to increase for some time to come."

It is time now to begin to try to definie legally the difference between the home and the industrialized farms, Miss Perkins said, and remove the exemptions regarding social legislation that have heretofore surrounded all farms. She proposed some regulation of hours and wages on industrailized farms, preferably under the more flexible state systems.

Miss Perkins recommended also that where Federal aid is given to particular crops, pressure should be brought to secure labor standards in return for the Government aid. The Federal Sugar Owners' Act, she said, now carries a ban on employment of children, and an extension of the idea might improve standards elsewhere.

Census Taker Swam River To Get Trapper's Replies

EVERETT, Wash., May 6 (AP)—Karl Gladsjo, a census enumerator, while walking along a stream in Skagit County's sparsely settled back-country, spied a trapper's cabin on the opposite shore.

Repeated calls brought out the occupant but the noise of the steam made it impossible to carry on a long distance conversation. Mr. Gladsjo doffed his clothes, swam the river, got his information, swam back. Then he selected a warm spot on the sand to sit down and enter the notes in his census book.

Sharp Senate Race On in Maryland

BALTIMORE, Md., May 6 (AP)—Maryland's "gilt-edge" primary wound up in the ballot boxes today amid a hue and cry of graft and the last-minute pleas of two wealthy "gentlemen-farmers" seeking the Democratic senatorial nomination.

Shifted into the background by the local contest was the unopposed candidacy of Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential aspirant, whose claims to the free state's 16 national convention votes faced no greater threat than the highly intangible prospect of uninstructed delegations.

In the Democratic senatorial race, Senator George L. Radcliffe, supported by his colleague, Senator Millard E. Tydings, and the organization of Mayor Howard W. Jackson of Baltimore, opposed Democratic National Committeeman Howard Bruce, who had the backing of Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor's State Administration.

There was no Democratic Presidential candidate in the primary, at which delegates to State conventions were being named.

Colorado Delegation To G.O.P. Unpledged

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., May 6 (AP)—Colorado Republicans have elected an uninstructed delegation to the party's national convention and headed off a break among factions. The State has 12 delegates.

Last-minute withdrawal by John R. Coen, former State Chairman, gave Charles R. Enos a clear field for re-election as National Committeeman, forestalling a threatened floor fight.

Some ill feeling arose, however, from a hot contest for the four delegates-at-large, chosen by the entire State convention.

State Treasurer Charles M. Armstrong lost. He polled 858½ votes, and trailed Lawrence C. Phipps, Jr., of Denver by nearly 60 votes.

Others named delegates-at-large are Gov. Ralph L. Carr, Mrs. James R. Arneill, Jr., of Denver, and Mayor George Birdsall, of Colorado Springs.

Four Democratic California Slates

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6 (AP)—Four Democratic tickets, one of them pledged to a third term for President Roosevelt, vied today for the favor of California's Democrats on the eve of a presidential primary election in which but one Republican slate was entered.

Nearly 3,500,000 voters—a new record—were registered for the election, of which 2,172,853 were Democrats and 1,308,211 Republicans. A total of 17,210 declined to state their affiliation and thus cannot vote tomorrow.

Bankhead Assured Of Home State Votes

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 6 (AP)—Speaker William B. Bankhead, Alabama's "favorite-son" candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, will be assured of his home State's 22 convention votes, following tomorrow's Democratic primary.

All candidates for State-at-large and congressional district delegates to the national convention have indorsed Mr. Bankhead's candidacy. Only one of six aspirants for four State-at-large posts has criticized the New Deal or openly opposed a third-term nomination for President Roosevelt. About 250,000 are expected to vote.

As far as drawing interest is concerned, however, the races for delegate and other state-wide campaigns have been overshadowed by local contests throughout the State.

Lodge Proposes 11-Point Program For Republicans

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 6 (AP)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, has suggested an 11-point program, headed by a balanced national budget, for inclusion in the 1940 Republican platform.

Speaking at a State-wide rally of the League of Young Republican Clubs of Ohio, Senator Lodge summarized his 11 points as follows:

"1. A balanced budget—balanced with sound money, with control of the currency vested in Congress as provided in the Constitution.

"2. Economy in governmental expenditures without sacrificing the needs of the people.

"3. Local control of unemployment relief, with Federal grants on the basis of greatest need, thus placing a larger proportion of public funds in the hands of the man on relief, and giving the taxpayer more for his tax dollar.

"4. Government jobs to be given on the basis of merit and not through political influence.

"5. No consideration of race, creed or color to prejudice anyone in public service.

"6. No government competition in business with its own citizens; renewed faith in private enterprise and inventive genius so that we may create real work and real wages.

"7. Security for the aged and a real chance and a real job for those in early life who have been forgotten.

"8. Constitutional government to the end that we may have government for the many and not for the few.

"9. A tariff policy, scientifically devised, which will protect American labor and American industry.

"10. An army and navy sufficiently large to be an effective aid in preserving peace for the United States.

"11. No armed intervention in Europe by American soldiers, sailors, aviators or marines. No extension of credit to warring nations."

Stassen Proposes To Give Answers

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Gov. Harold Stassen announces that his keynote address before the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in June will embrace answers to some of the questions asked by President Roosevelt as to what the Republican Party would do if it is returned to power next November.

Governor Stassen denied published reports in which he was quoted as naming issues he will cover in his keynote address, adding that preparation of a preliminary draft will not be started until June.

"To correct the reports claiming to set out what the keynote will include," said Governor Stassen, "I wish to state that the contents have not been decided upon and I am continuing my conferences and study with reference to agriculture, labor, the unemployed, the budget, our foreign policy and other national issues and will begin preparing a preliminary draft about the first of June.

New Deal Blamed For Farmers' Loss

MANKATO, Minn. (AP)—Frank Gannett, candidate for the Republican nomination for president, in a speech here May 4 declared that "surely after seven years of experimenting with the New Deal farm policies without restoring normal incomes to farmers, we should be ready to admit that it has failed."

"Measured in dollars," he asked "what has the failure of New Deal policies cost Minnesota? Every year farmers of Minnesota receive $120,000,000 less for their crops.

"During the six years before depression, farm income in Minnesota averaged $445,000,000. Now, it is only $325,000,000 after benefit payments have been added to the prices received.

"Since 1933, this loss adds up to $840,000,000 for the State of Minnesota alone. This means that every one of 203,000 farmers in this State has suffered an average total loss in gross income of $4,100 under the New Deal, compared with its normal income before depression. . . ."

Garner Home State Control Threatened

DALLAS, Texas, May 6 (AP)—Delegates pledged to President Roosevelt threaten the control of John N. Garner over the 254 county conventions of Texas Democrats tomorrow.

The Vice-President won heavy support May 4 at thousands of precinct meetings throughout his home State.

But uninstructed delegations, incomplete returns showed, may hold the balance of power at meetings designed to pick and instruct county delegations to the State Democratic Convention in Waco on May 28.

Many precincts voted to give Mr. Garner the nomination but in the same breath pledged not to try to stop the President if he sought or was given the nomination.

Highly industrialized southeast Texas and the rich farming belt in the big State's middle favored the President strongly at precinct conventions.

Mr. Garner won control of the big cities, Houston, Dallas and San Antonio. At Fort Worth, where Elliott Roosevelt lives, President Roosevelt got almost a 2 to 1 delegation.

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Nazi Air Transports on Way to Narvik

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, May 6—Many signs indicate that the next German move in Scandinavia is likely to be a lightning concentrated attempt to dislodge the British from their last strategic foothold in Norway—the approaches to Narvik. For the past four weeks an isolated German garrison there has been stubbornly resisting all British attacks from sea and land.

Scores of big transport planes have been observed flying toward Narvik with German reinforcements especially in the past few days. Meanwhile the Germans having completed their occupation of the Namsos area are pushing northward swiftly along the road and railway toward Mosjoen, without encountering resistance.

Some 150 miles farther north German parachute troops yesterday occupied the coastal point of Moe, after dislodging a British landing party in a surprise attack. If the advance continues, the Germans will soon be able to proceed by rail as far as Bodoe which is almost three quarters of the way from Trondheim to Narvik.

Two Routes For Iron

Overland contact with Narvik, which last week seemed a fantastic supposition, has now become almost a foregone conclusion.

If, as seems likely, Germans consolidate their hold on Narvik and dislodge the Allies' landing parties, the Germans would be able to obtain the full output of the Kiruna iron mines, controlling both outlets through the Baltic and through the Atlantic along the Norwegian coast.

Control of Northern Norway too would greatly assist Germany in its attempts to break the Allied blockade. For it will be difficult for the Allies to police Norway's 2,000 miles of winding coastline. And once ships from any part of the world reach the Norwegian coast their chances of getting to Germany would be highly favorable.

Save for a few open stretches, their course would lie entirely through fjords and channels protected by islands. On the few short open stretches, German planes, and coast batteries could secure them safe conduct.

Meanwhile Germany is in a position to construct more air bases for future attacks on England.

Call for Faith in Allies

Meanwhile the arrival of members of the Norwegian Government in London announcing their intention of continuing the struggle with Germay has set at rest some of the speculation in Norway as to what the future course of the Government and the King will be. Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht, who was accompanied by Col. Birger Ljungberg, the Defense Minister, broadcasting to Norway shortly after arriving, counseled the people to have patience and put their trust in the Allies.

Following the entry of the German forces into Namsos and Formofos without firing a single shot, streams of fugitives are crossing into the Swedish Province of Jaemtland. German "pacification" of Southern Norway is also proceeding swiftly, and today the last embers of Norwegian resistance around Roeros is being liquidated as small ill-armed, isolated detachments are being hunted down.

First Hint of Withdrawal

The Norwegians had only learned by accident of the Allied intention to withdraw when a Norwegian ski patrol arrived at Norwegian headquarters stating that they had been requested by a detachment of French Chausseurs Alpins on the front to guide them northward to their bases.

Norwegian officers, puzled by this report, checked up and discovered the facts.

Col. O. B. Getz, acting commander on the Steinkjer front, stated that the British Commander, by retiring without warning him, had enabled the Germans to advance around the Norwegians' flank, thereby cutting off a possible retreat northward, so that the bulk of the Norwegian soldiers from the Trondelagen area have been compelled to cross into Sweden and be interned.

Norwegians Amazed

People returning from Norway described the amazement of the Norwegians when London news broadcasts reported Premier Chamberlain's announcement in Parliament of the decision to abandon Andalsnes, and then came news that the Allies were leaving their second base as Namsos.

There is considerable speculation here as to what precipitated the Allied decision to evacuate. One morning paper claims it resulted from friction between the British and French commands who allegedly disagreed sharply on tactical questions, but the majority favor the view that it was merely the logical outcome of an ineffectively worked out plan.

Hegre Gives In

BERLIN, May 6 (AP)—Surrender of a "die-hard" group of Norwegian soldiers in the rock-ribbed fortress of Hegre, 20 miles east of Trondheim, was announced by D. N. B., official German news agency.

Surrounded by German mountain troops, a force of 15 officers and 160 men in the fortress capitulated, the agency said.

Hegre Fortress, guarding the railroad to the Swedish border from Trondheim, had been under German pressure for more than two weeks.

Norwegian refugees flocking across the near-by border into Sweden said today that capture of Hegre had given the Germans possession of a vital air base at Varnes.

This base, adaptable for German bombing planes, is only 30 miles from the Norwegian-Swedish frontier and 375 miles airline from Narvik.

Spring Changes German Diet —Fewer Cakes, More Eggs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 6—Spring brings some changes in the German diet, some for the better and some for the worse. The biggest change is the rationing of sweet teacakes consumed up to now in prodigious quantities in the cafes, due partly to German custom and partly to the tendency to eat as much as possible of anything which was unrationed.

Beginning today, a monthly ration of 800 grams (about 28 ounces) is applied to such cases, said amount being deducted from the bread ration.

Tea goes up from 187 grams a month to 250. Sugar is cut from 1,000 grams to 900 but in compensation, marmalade goes from 400 to 600 and it is permitted to convert 160 grams from the sugar ration into 460 grams of marmalade.

Eggs never formerly rationed but doled out according to current supply, are becoming more plentiful. During the winter it was usualy one egg a person a week. During the last four weeks they climbed steadily from two a week to four.

The biggest blow to the habits of the average German has come without notice in the press or any public official action.

The superficial Nazi campaign against alcoholic drinks and the use of tobacco never made a perceptible dent in the consumption of such articles. But war has suddenly and silently cut deeply into them. Spirits, such as brandy, literally have disappeared from the wine shops, not due to rationing but to exhaustion of the supply. Some restaurants limit the sale of beer to one glass a person. Within the last week tobacco suddenly has become very scarce. Many tobacco shops close for part of the day.

'Fight On,' Koht Tells Norse

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—Norwegian Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht, accompanied by Defense Minister Col. Birger Ljunberg and Erik Colban, Norwegian Minister to London, conferred with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax today.

A message to the Norwegian people not to lose "patience" and counseling them to put their trust in the Allies was radiocast earlier from London by Dr. Koht.

The Foreign Minister said in the radiocast that the Allies had promised Norway "full aid" and that it was a point of honor for them to fulfill that promise.

"We must trust in them and on our side we must not lose patience," he said. "We, on our side must not give up the struggle."

In such an event, he added, there could be no hope that Germany would restore Norway's independence after the war. He mentioned Austria, Czechoslavakia and Poland in this connection.

Telling some of his own experiences, Dr. Koht said: "I have seen German bombs rain over defenseless Norwegian homes, seen trembling women and crying children run into the forests or huddle in cold, dark cellars in order to get away from the German weapon of murder."

The Germans are doing to Norway, he asserted, the things they have not dared to do to England and France.

"That part of Norway which was not subdued in the first bout," he said, "is being attacked in a merciless, savage way. . . . The Germans have found an opponent that they think can be scared into submission."

Instead, the Norwegians' will to fight has ben awakened, Dr. Koht said, "and in the end they will sweep the enemy out of the country."

Dr. Koht told the Norwegians that he will go to Paris and thence back to Norway, where King Haakon VII and his Government are in hiding from the Germans.

Essex Country 'Belt' Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — A continuous "Green Belt" cutting right across the County of Essex, northeast of London, is now planned.

Immediate fulfillment of the plan is postponed on account of the war—it would cost £1,500,000—but the Essex County Council intends to protect its chosen areas from encroachment until the time comes when the full scheme is possible. Building is to be banned from zones earmarked by the Council's Town and Country Planning Committee for the purpose of making the Green Belt really continuous.

Meanwhile the Council has already acquired nine large open spaces at a cost of £300,000. About £100,000 of this is expected to be provided by grants from the London County Council.

The London County Council is the driving force behind a scheme for a real Green Belt completely encircling Greater London. At present the "belt" is conceived as a spasmodic patchwork, part of which is already completed. It is hoped that other county authorities will, in the future, follow as nearly as possible the example now given by Essex so that London will be ringed by a continuous, or practically continuous, circle of open country belonging to the public.

Indian Ethnology Explored

Santa Fe Railway, Triangle; Authenticated News, Bureau of American Ethnology

Hats and Homes May Solve a Puzzle

The hat of a Mongolian maiden (1) compares in form and design with that of a California Hupa Indian (2). The Mongolian dwelling (3) again compares strikingly with that of the Navajo Indian (4). The bark houses of the Omaha Indians of Nebraska (5) show many aspects of structure which parallel the felt-covered dwellings (6) of the Nomadic Buryats who live along Lake Baikal.

Whence Came the American Indians?

By Ta-De-Win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Did the American Indian migrate from Asia to North America, or from North America to Asia? Or did he come from a hole in the ground, as grandfather used to say in jest?

Actually anthropologists, despite some of their amazing discoveries, place little reliance in the latter "fireside" theory. As for the other two, they have been arguing for many years on both sides as new evidence comes to light to support either one of the two claims.

Recently two authoritative contributions to the much-discussed question aroused new interest.

The first came from Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, well-known anthropologist of the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Hrdlicka told the National Academy of Sciences that ancient human remains that he had studied recently in the Soviet Union were barely distinguishable from the remains of Shoshonean-Algonquin and Pitman-Aztec American types. He added that all of his anthropological work over a period of many years indicated that the American Indians and Eskimo migrated from Asia through Alaska.

Crossed Bering Strait

The other contribution, supporting Dr. Hrdlicka's theory, came from the Chicago Field Museum of Natural History. In a feature broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company network recently made no qualifications in a claim that between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 Indians made the passage across the Bering Straits some 15,000 years ago and gradually settled in North and South America all the way from Alaska to the tip of Chile.

In the past most anthropologists have not felt absolutely certain where the Indian came from. Perhaps they have merely wished to avoid hurting the feelings of such Indian tribes as the Omahas, who teach their children that the Indians have always inhabited America "since time was."

The migration theory has relied upon racial, tribal, and physical similarities between the Asiatic Mongols and the American Indians for its chief support.

One of the first points of similarity might be the circular houses, or to use the proper term, the yurts of the Mongols, which are erected on wind-swept steppes, particularly in Outer Mongolia. These resemble strikingly the round homes or hogans of the Navajo. Both Navajo and Mongols are nomads, erecting their homes as fancy dictates or necessity demands, for the surroundings of the Mongol "village" on the steppes and the Navajo homes in the desert are too often barren stretches of terrain, where it is difficult to find sufficient feed and water for their live stock, and where the hardy little animals of both Mongols and Navajo are sturdy troopers, living on the open range both summer and winter. Other American Indians built similar round houses, as the Mandan circular homes attest, and the early dwellings of the Omaha, before their Chief Big Elk persuaded them to build what the older Omaha nicknamed "the village of make-believe white men."

Women Stand Erect

The costume, attitude and occupation of the Mongol woman has many points of similarity with the American Indian woman. The Mongol woman stands erect like the American Indian woman, and the usual tightly woven, close fitting hat is almost the exact duplicate of the basket hat of the Hupa woman of northern California.

Pliny Earle Goddard in his "Life and Culture of the Hupa" says concerning the wearing apparel of the Hupa woman, "A close fitting cap of fine basket-work was worn on the head almost constantly. This gave protection to the forehead from the leather carrying strap of the burden and baby baskets. Many of the Hupa women still wear these hats in connection with civilized dress." Thus in the valley of the Trinity River in California, the Hupa woman's headgear finds its counterpart in that of her Mongol sister miles and miles away.

The Mongol woman also frequently observes the custom of throwing spoonfuls of milk to the four winds. This is a sacred offering to the native gods after each milking and might be compared to the ceremonial beginning of the Omaha Ball Game.

A member of the Tade-ata or Wind Gens is delegated to start the ball game. A circle with its diameters is drawn on the ground, the enclosed intersecting lines pointing to the north, east, south and west. Then the Omaha elected to the dignified office of starter, rolls the ball to the north on the line and back again, then to the east and back, to the south and back and after it is rolled to the west and back he tosses the ball into the air and the game begins. The initial movements of the ball refer to the four sacred winds which come from those four directions. That is only one of many instances where the four directions are significant with the American aborigines.

Simple Melodies Sung

According to the Danish author, Henning Haslund, who spent many years in Mongolia, the Mongol's songs, like those of the American Indians are simple melodies repeated over and over "until one feels under the influence of the mood that the melody wishes to induce, and the songs of both are liable to change according to environment or circumstances."

In one part of Mongolia Mr. Haslund came upon several abandoned summer camping places "with their characteristic tents of boughs and bark, built in the same form as the wigwams of the American Indians."

But perhaps the greatest tribute he could pay the Mongols was when Mr. Haslund said in mentioning how nature wise they were, "I always tried to learn from them the art of seeing and hearing and they taught me how to interpret nature's silent lessons," just as I always return from a visit among the American Indians enriched by a practical knowledge of their woodcraft and nature lore.

Britain's New Catch Phrases Bring Wonderment And Fun

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Those who would understand Britishers these days need a new and comprehensive dictionary, published every quarter or so complete with up-to-date addenda.

For what can the innocent abroad think when his English friend claps him on the back (and how English friends can clap him on the back) and issues an invitation to a Rill Mill? Or when an unknow pedestrian with whom he collides at night admonishes him to "Mind my bike"? He would be far from correct to imagine in the first place that he was invited to the country or, in the second place, that he had either strayed into the road or that a pedestrian had left his bicycle somewhere without yet having realized it.

The correct answer to the first is to remark, "I don't suppose it'll matter" and then to go to the hotel and change for dinner. For it means the innocent has been asked to a meal. There is no answer to the second, Unless it is "I thangyew," because it doesn't mean anything.

And there are many more terms our innocent abroad will have to be conversant with before he can be sure of not being left bewildered in a corner wondering whether he has not landed at the wrong island. Britain's common speech has recently been enriched by a vast quantity of catch phrases, which are becoming the fashon in conversation, at least among inveterate radio fans.

'Funf' on Telephone.

For instance when telephoning a friend the modern introductions is to cry "This ees Funf speaking." That is, unless your name happens to be Funf, in which case it is best to forget the whole thing and have the Post Office remove the telephone.

Funf was originally a mythical spy invented by a radio comic to turn up as a voice on the telephone at any conceivable moment when things were slowing down. He is now a catch phrase.

Similarly there are only two proper replies to a query regarding the food one is encountering. (1) "Very Tasty, very Sweet." (2) "I didn't ought to 'ave et it." The choice, of course, depends somewhat on who is questioning you.

The practiced heckler at political meetings has never been known to prefer argument to mere words. But nowadays this has gone a bit further, and the successful heckler just gets up after a passage he particularly resents and says "Dida-dida-dida-dida-dida" con diminuendo. It is a well-known phrase with fairly obvious meaning, and can be sure of stopping the show.

Britain just now is the kingdom of the catch phrase. No self-respecting comic—there are quite a lot of them—would think of making an appearance before an audience without a new catch-line, which repeated over and over can again soon become a part of the everyday vocabulary of these islands. And no up-to-date member of the community would be caught in ignorance of the latest comicality.

Radio 'Comic' Started It

Of course this catch phrase repetition business is easy on the comedian (once he has thought of the thing or paid fantastic sums to have somebody else think of it) because a good one will always rate a laugh when things are a bit quiet.

It started with 1938's radio "find," Mr. Arthur Askey, a diminutive comic who kept the listeners listening an hour every week while he and his stooge, Mr. Richard Murdoch, passed from one adventure to the next. Mr. Askey once said, "I . . . Thangyew," for "Thanks," and next day everybody was saying it. Mr. Askey saw the possibilities of the thing and carried it further. On every possible occasion he would remark "Askitoff will take it off." (it originally referred to a cleaning fluid he had "invented"), as a gag which looked a sure-fire winner until some bright business woman patented a cleaner which she actually called "Askitoff." Then owing to strict B. B. C. regulations which provide that there shall be no advertising Mr. Askey could never use that line again. Undeterred, he found more. "I don't suppose it'll matter," to be pronounced when something particularly overwhelming occurs, for instance.

Most catch-phrased comic at the moment is the 1939 "find" Mr. Jack Warner, who started with the mediocre "Verrry Goodsir," but soon got well into his stride with "Rill Mill" for a reat meal or anything nice to eat, "Dida-dida," "Littel gell" (for use when talking to a lady), "E didn't orter a et it" and so on and so on.

Most appropriate to this tale, perhaps, is the line originated by Mr. Syd Walker, cockney radio philosophizer, "Lumme, chums, I don't 'arf bump into some funny 'ow-dy-dos, don't I?"

Funny 'ow-dy'-do though it may seem to those who do not live here, the catch phrase has certainly caught on.

Arizona Forest Area Named for Fechner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz.—The first reforested area in Arizona, just south of Flagstaff, has been named the "Robert Fechner Memorial Plantation" as a memorial to the first director of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

This plantation covers 50 acres that had been bare since the original timber was logged off, many years ago. As a display of what can be done, it was replanted with three-year Ponderosa pine seedlings, 1,000 to the acre.

Every operation, from gathering the seed to setting out the young trees, was performed by CCC boys under Forest Service direction. The seedlings were grown at the Forest Service's Leroux Springs nursery, seven miles northwest of here.

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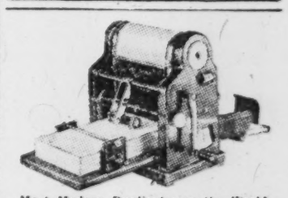
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TORONTO HAMILTON

New Saroyan Play Opens in New York—Horton at Wilbur Tonight

'Love's Old Sweet Song' With Huston to Act It

By John D. Beaufort

New York

William Saroyan is back on Broadway with a new spiel about life, laughter, and the pursuit of Pixie. Part vaudeville show, part musical comedy, part autumn romance, part wrestling match, part three-alarm fire, Mr. Saroyan's "Love's Old Sweet Song" made occasional sounds like a play at the Plymouth Theater, Thursday night. Admitting that the whole equals the sum of all the parts does not immediately reveal what the latest Saroyan equation adds up to. There are quite a number of people in it, including a dozen or so young children, and they do a number of strange and—depending upon the viewpoint—wonderful things. Just why they are doing them remains a mystery, even for a Saroyan play.

* * *

An attempt to approach "Love's Old Sweet Song" with critical analysis is like trying to trace the structure of a sponge. Though this sponge may not hold much water, squeeze the porous mass dry of gags irrelevant characters, loose ends, and general inconsequence and the remaining skeleton is still pretty complex. To put it as simply as possible, a Postal Telegraph boy, named Georgie, innocently delivers a fake telegam from a non-existent Barnaby Gaul to a "beautiful unmarried small-town woman," named Ann Hamilton. Jim, the pitchman, happens along at the moment, and allows himself to be mistaken for Barnaby. Jim tries to go away but eventually he and Ann are brought together in the home of George's father, Stylianos Americanos, a Greek-American wrestler.

In between, there are episodes involving a photographer from Life Magazine, a would-be sociological novelist, a family of "Okies," two city slickers, a sheriff, a fire, and possibly one or two incidents or characters I have neglected to enumerate. In this sort of theatrical rag, tag, and bobtail it isn't always easy to account for all the pieces.

* * *

There are times when "Love's Old Sweet Song" is funny. There are times when it is wistful, when it is dull, in questionable taste, and when it is embarrassing. Mr. Saroyan seems to be here demonstrating that you can blow up the balloon of coy fancies just so far and then it is going to burst.

Barnaby, the pitchman, is the central character and should probably be considered the agent of catalysis. He is the hero. He is sometimes the villan. It's fun to be fooled, says Mr. Saroyan. That's why we are fascinated by the tricks of pitchmen. That's why we like pretty clothes, new bicycles, movies, and plays like this.

For it is thoroughly possible that you may enjoy "Love's Old Sweet Song" very much. Walter Huston plays the Mountebank with a friendly lurch and a mischievous tilt of the head, helped no end by a rakish leghorn hat. Jessie Royce Landis is deightful as Ann, and she manages to keep her love for Barnaby from becoming laughable. Arthur Hunicutt is richly comic as the Okie father and Doro Merande gets a good deal of fun out of the mother. My enjoyment of these characters was considerably mitigated by the casual manner in which Mr. Saroyan chose to find humor in their situation. Peter Fernandez makes a likable youngster of Georgie and there are small but juicy parts well played by Angi O. Poulos, Alan Hewitt, Alan Reed, and John Economides. In the instances of Lloyd Gough, Beatrice Newport, and one or two others, Mr. Saroyan appeared to have it made less than clear what he was driving at.

Mr. Dowling and the auther have staged the play for its separate moments. Coherence extends only to the limit of the assorted gags and brief comic siuations. Unity is a stranger here. Watson Barratt's house setting is so pleasant that one is glad it doesn't actually have to be burned down. And Paul Bowles has contributed appropriate music.

'Love's Old Sweet Song'

Comedy by William Saroyan. Staged by Eddie Dowling and Mr. Saroyan. Settings designed by Watson Barratt. Music and songs composed by Paul Bowles with words by Mr. Saroyan. Production under the supervision of Lawrence Langner and Theresa Helburn with the assistance of Armina Marshall. Presented by the Theater Guild in association with Mr. Dowling at the Plymouth Theater, beginning May 2, with the following cast:

Ann Hamilton, 44 ..... Jessie Royce Landis
Georgie Americanos, 11 ..... Peter Fernandez
Barnaby Gaul, 51 ..... Walter Huston
Tom Fiora, 13 ..... James E. Elliot
Demetrios ..... Angi O. Poulos
Cabot Yearling ..... Arthur Hunnicutt
Leona Yearling, 44 ..... Dora Merande
Newton Yearling, 19 ..... George Cotton
Velma Yearling ..... Barbara Hastings
Selma Yearling ..... Ardele Hastings
(Twins)
Al Yearling ..... Thomas Jordan
Henry Yearling ..... Eric Roberts
Jesse Yearling ..... Jackie Ayers
Lucy Yearling ..... Lorna Lynn Meyers
Ella Yearling ..... Mae Grimes
Susan Yearling ..... Patricia Roe
Maud Yearling ..... Carol Freedman
Lemmie Yearling ..... Don O'Day
Mae Yearling ..... Joyce Van Patten
Harry Yearling ..... Michael Artist
Wilbur Yearling ..... Jules Leni
Richard Oliver ..... Hugh Rennie
Elsa Wax ..... Paula Bauersmith
David F. Windmore ..... Alan Hewitt
Daniel Hough ..... John E. Regan
Mr. Smith ..... Nick Dennis
Mr. Harris ..... George Travell
Sheriff ..... Pass Le Noir
Stylianos Americanos, 41 .. Alan Reed
Pericles Americanos, 61 ..... John Economides

Edward Everett Horton and Barbara Brown

In "Springtime for Henry," the Benn Levy comedy coming into the Wilbur tonight

Benn Levy Play Opening; Viennese Revue Expected

This evening Edward Everett Horton comes to the Wilbur in "Springtime for Henry," Benn W. Levy's comedy, in an engagement announced for two weeks. The cast includes Barbara Brown, Marjorie Lord, Gordon Richards, and Sally McMorrow. The play brought Mr. Horton back to the stage last summer, and he has been touring with it through the season. The production is presented by Laurence Rivers, Inc.

At the Shubert "Keep Off the Grass," the musical revue which opened last Tuesday, continues for a second week in preparation for New York.

* * *

'Reunion' for Boston

According to the New York Times, "Reunion in New York," the refugee musical revue, will come to the Shubert Theater in Boston on May 20, at the beginning of a tour. The show opened in New York on Feb. 21 and closed there Saturday.

* * *

Jolson for June?

Though there is nothing definite about it, there is a possibility that Al Jolson may come to the Shubert Theater here in June with a new musical show, "Hold On To Your Hats" for a late season try-out.

* * *

Miss Cowl's Tour

Jane Cowl is planning a summer theater tour in Shaw's "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," that will bring her to Amherst, Mass., for the week of July 15. The tour opens at Princeton, N. J., on July 1.

* * *

Plays at Brattle Hall

The Cambridge Summer Theater, a new company, announces an eight weeks' season of plays at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, beginning on July 8. The schedule is to consist chiefly of light comedies which have had some Broadway success, and there are to be one or two try-outs of new plays. Each production is to run for a week, with possibly a Wednesday matinee. The group includes Miriam Battista, Louise Kanazireff, Lee Falk, John Huntington, and J. M. Battaglia.

© Selznick International

Joan Fontaine

In "Rebecca," now at the Exeter

Pop Concerts Season to Open On Wednesday

The Symphony Hall Pop Concerts will open their fifty-fifth season Wednesday evening. Arthur Fiedler, for the eleventh consecutive season, will preside as conductor. Symphony Hall will appear in its gayer summer garb, with tables covering the floor at which refreshments will be served.

The first Sunday concert, May 12, has been taken over for Finnish relief, and will be directed by Tauno Hannikainen. Monday, May 13, will bring Harvard Night, with numbers by the Harvard Glee Club.

The opening program will be as follows:

Wednesday, May 8

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Overture to "La Gazza Ladra" ..... Rossini
Waltzes from "Der Rosenkavalier" ..... Richard Strauss
Czardas from "Ritter Pasman" ..... Johann Strauss
"Façade" ..... Walton
"Triana," from "Iberia" ..... Albaniz
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
(In commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the composer, May 7, 1840)
Mexican Rhapsody ..... McBride
"Indian Summer" ..... Herbert
"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa

Thursday, May 9

Hungarian March, "Rakóczy" ..... Berlioz
Overture to "Der Freischütz" ..... Weber
Fugue à la Gigue ..... Bach-Holst
Austrian Peasant Dances ..... Schönherr
Suite from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
"Pavane for a Dead Infanta" ..... Ravel
Finale, Fouth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
"Smoke Drift" ..... Peggy Starr
Piano Soloist: Peggy Stuart
"Entrance of the Little Fauns" ..... Pierné
First Slavonic Dance ..... Dvořák

Friday, May 10

Coronation March from "The Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer
"The Moldau," Symphonic Poem ..... Smetana
"To a Wild Rose" ..... MacDowell
Waltz Scene From "Faust" ..... Gounod
Prelude to "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Overture to "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppe
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Song of the Volga Bargemen Arranged by Glazounoff
"Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar

Saturday, May 11

"Semper Fidelis," March ..... Sousa
Overture to "Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
Hymn to St. Cecilia ..... Gounod
"Samson and Delilah," Fantasia ..... Saint-Saëns
Concertstück ..... Weber
Soloist: Leo Litwin
"Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," Variations ..... Weinberger
Songs by the Regis College Glee Club
Gypsy Song from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
"Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair" ..... Foster
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Dance of the Buffoons, from "Snow Maiden" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff

Sunday, May 12

Tauno Hannikainen, Guest Conductor
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem ..... Sibelius
Elegy from "King Christian II" ..... Sibelius
"Night Ride and Sunrise" ..... Sibelius
Scherzo and Finale from Symphony No. 2 in D major ..... Sibelius
Symphony No. 1 in C minor ..... Brahms

Bennington Festival Plans

The fifth Bennington Festival, to run from Aug. 9 through 17 at Bennington, Vt., will be the first Bennington Festival to present the three performing arts of the modern theater. For its sponsor, formerly the Bennington School of the Dance, which in the past has functioned as a production center as well as a summer school dedicated to the modern dance, is now enlarged to the Bennington School of the Arts, embracing music and drama, with courses in stage design to unite all three, while the dance department has broadened its scope to include ballet.

The nine-day festival, in cyclic performances, will bring out the fruits of the six-weeks session (July 1 through Aug. 9), in original productions in dance, drama and music. New names have been added to the teaching and production staffs.

Writing of the new plan in Dance Observer Mary Jo Shelly, administrative director, says:

"As the School of the Dance was a cross-section of that art, so the School of Arts is a cross-section of the three performing arts and theater design. In organizing this four-sided project, no attempt has been made to force the four arts into an identical pattern. Rather the cross-section is designed to show the different elements which make up each art, the different processes by which they go on. But a common emphasis has been adopted, the emphasis on using the materials of the four arts rather than on theoretical study of them. Scenes are acted rather than merely analyzed, designs are constructed, dances composed and danced, and music played. The school is organized as a laboratory. In this respect, each division takes its cue from dance, which is, of all the arts, the most truly active, the least a library or museum art."

* * *

For this season, Martha Graham will be director of the festival production in dance, in charge of the Workshop group. Erick Hawkins, her dance partner, will teach ballet technique, and Lincoln Kirstein, director of the American Ballet Caravan, will lecture on the same subject. Hanya Holm will give a master course in modern dance, and Martha Hill and Bessie Schoenberg will teach modern technique and composition. A number of associates and accompanists are listed in the catalogue. The title of Miss Graham's new work for the festival is not yet announced, but her "Every Soul is a Circus" will probably occupy a part of her programs.

Francis Fergusson, head of the drama department at Bennington College, will write and direct the festival play, "The King and the Duke, a Melodramatic Farce from Huckleberry Finn, with Dance and Music," for which Gregory Tucker will be in charge of the music and Martha Hill the choregraphy.

In this department, Martha Hill will teach body training, and there will be various courses in acting, speech and voice production, and lectures in dramatic literature, by Marion Crowne Fergusson, Hope Miller, and Wallace Fowlie, respectively. Barbara Deming, Mac Dixon, and Elizabeth James are announced as Fellows and teaching assistants.

* * *

Arch Lauterer, designer for the festival play, and teacher of theater design, has designed the festival theater to be used this summer and the permanent theater to be erected later. He will be assisted by Helen Bottomly in costume and Edward Glass as head technician.

Otto Luening will be director of the festival music, Gregory Tucker composer for the festival play. Louis Horst will teach composition, Norma Lloyd, rhythmic training, Carlos Buhler, piano, Ethel Luening, voice, and Ralph Kirkpatrick will lecture. A short modern opera, and excerpts from an eighteenth-century opera with ballet interludes, as well as some traditional works, will form the music programs of the festival.

Throughout the session, "a number of informal concerts by members of the music faculty and visiting artists, and similar events in dance and drama will be scheduled as occasion permits." A series of lectures in the various departments will also be given. M. L.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday

Recital by the Rindone's School of the Accordion in Jordan Hall at 8:15. Charles Magnante, guest soloist.

Concert by the advanced students of the New England Conservatory of Music in Brown Hall, New England Conservatory, at 8:15.

Wednesday

Opening night of the Pops. Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Vocal concert by the pupils of Marie Sundelius in Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music at 8.

Thursday

Concert by the Converse Club given under the auspices of the New England Conservatory in Jordan Hall at 8:30. Stanley Hassell, conductor. Soloist: Dorothy Rosenberg, violin; Evelyn Duncanson, soprano; Olivia Hall, harp.

Friday

Concert in honor of Edward Burlingame Hill, composer, James E. Ditson Professor of Music at Harvard University. Paine Hall, Cambridge, at 8:30. Chardon String Quartet; George Laurent, flute; Jesús María Sanromá, piano; Doris Doe, soprano; Walter Piston, of the Harvard Music Department.

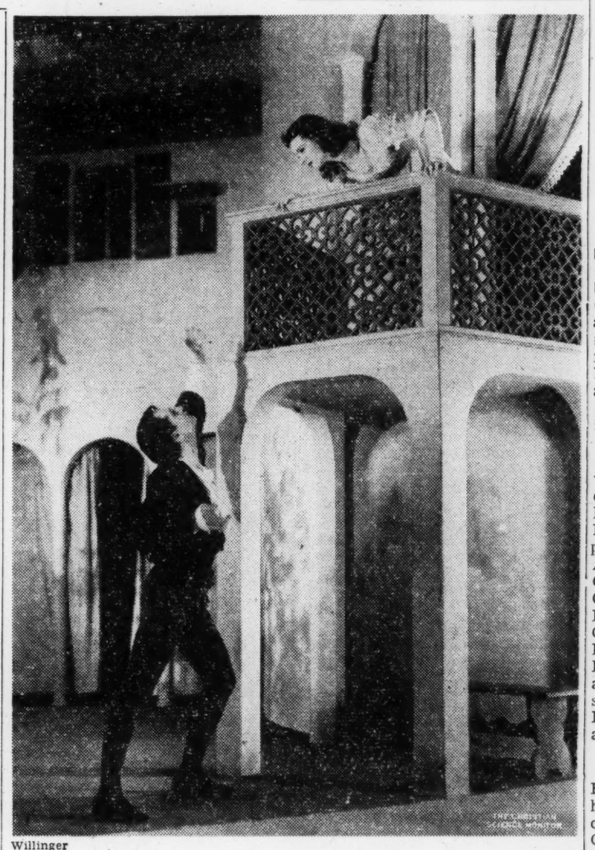
Concert by Elizabeth Travis, pianist in the Recital Hall of the New England Conservatory of Music at 8:15.

Sunday

Pops concert for the benefit of the Finnish Relief in Symphony Hall at 8:30. Tauno Hannikainen, conductor.

Filming Behrman Play

"No Time for Comedy," film version of S. N. Behrman's comedy, has gone before the cameras at Warners, with Rosalind Russell and James Stewart playing the roles enacted on the stage by Katharine Cornell and Francis Lederer (and formerly by Laurence Olivier). The supporting cast in the movie version includes Charles Ruggles, Allyn Joslyn, Genevieve Tobin, and Louise Beavers.



Willinger

Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh

In "Romeo and Juliet," coming to the Fifty-first Street Theater in New York, May 9.

More Picasso at Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

Supplementary exhibits of pictures by Pablo Picasso have been hung in the print corridor of the Museum of Fine Arts. Included are pencil and pen drawings, etchings, lithographs, colored stencils.

In graphic art Picasso permits his literary and satirical impulse freer play. Perhaps some will find him more legible, pen in hand, despite the fact that all his phases of style and changes of temperament have their counterpart in his black-and-whites. There persists that dualism which qualifies his paintings; that inclination now to the repose and logic of Greek vase drawings, now to fantastic monsters and dreary monstrosities. It is these inordinate extremes which impel people to accuse Picasso of holding his tongue in his cheek. His oscillation between calm and storm, the agreeable and disagreeable, is a phenomenon for which there is not much precedent in art history.

In the print corridor there are many book illustrations drawn with great charm. If the Greek vases in the Louvre were the inspiration they found an admirer who understood them very well. How spare the sensitive outlines are when compared with the surrealistic drawings, which are a web of scratches, whorls, criss-crossings, blots; an odd but powerful style based on primitive motives, child-like scribbles, and doodling. There is no denying that these drawings overthrow every canon that regulates the drawings done after the manner of Greek vases.

There are also etchings reaching back to the artist's early years when he was close kin to Lautrec, and when he expressed pity and anguish in a most dramatic way. There is no horror, only sorrow, in these early prints. The cumulative disillusion which came after the war, and in the subsequent years which bred another war, promoted the cynical outbursts. Picasso, the forerunner of all art trends of our century, anticipates the probable emotional tendency of art in the next few years.

In the print department at the Museum there are a number of interesting exhibits which have for the moment been ignored because of the commanding Picasso display. Contemporaries whose prints have been acquired recently by the museum are on view. There is a concise little etched view of Charlestown, "Kitty's Lunch," by Sam Thal, a sombre lithograph, "Requiem" by Orozco, some appealing portraits etched by Elias Grossman, a powerful portrait in bright red crayon by Edvard Munch, and some lithographs of landscapes by Warren Newcombe.

Prints by Henri Matisse, Toulouse-Lautrec, drawings by Ingres, and Daumier, a poster by Chéret contribute each their distinctive qualities to the Parisian atmosphere which has penetrated our museum.

* * *

Pinocchio Drawings

At Doll and Richards 138 Newbury Street, there is an exhibition of original paintings on celluloid from the production of Walt Disney's "Pinocchio." Of the many hundred thousand separate painted drawings executed for the film, the larger part have been destroyed and a limited number has been put on the market for sale. From the telling little stars pasted on the pictures sold, one judges that the Disney pictures are exceedingly marketable.

The celluloids are especially interesting for the clarity with which they have been executed by a staff of artists. Each "character" is carefully developed down to the smallest detail and the standard pattern holds with a mechanical precision. It is an art which must be molded to mechanical production; it must consequently be pat and accurate; no accidentals are permissable. Moving from picture to picture one is made more and more aware of the standardized pattern, even though gestures and attitudes change for the corresponding changes in the film. Movement is implicit in these arrested gestures; fluency and dramatics inherent in every curve.

Raymond Havens

Who will appear with pupils in a Jordan Hall recital tonight.

Stage News

New York

"There Shall Be No Night", Robert E. Sherwood's play, grossed $23,590 during its first week in New York, according to the Playwrights' Company. That, the management explains, represents capacity attendance at the eight performances plus 560 standees. Tickets are on sale until July 1, and the advance sale as of May 4 is reported to be in excess of $60,000.

* * *

The Drama League of New York will hold its spring luncheon Friday, May 10, at the Hotel Pierre. Daniel Frohman will present the League's medal for distinguished performance to this year's recipient. Among the guests will be John Garfield, Isobel Elsom, Gladys George, Alan Napier, Leonard Penn, Russel Crouse, Elia Kazan, Otto L. Preminger, Molly Picon, Frederick Worlock, Robert de Bruce, Elliott Nugent, Eve Arden, and Tony Sarg. There will be a short musical program by George Ira Everett, baritone, accompanied at the piano by Frances Williams.

* * *

Peggy Wood, Dudley Digges, Bobby Clark, and Edgar Stehlia have agreed to appear in the forthcoming Players revival of William Congreve's "Love for Love," which will be presented for a week's engagement, beginning June 3, at a theater to be announced.

* * *

"No Time for Comedy," starring Katharine Cornell, will open its five-day engagement at the Majestic Theater on Tuesday. Thus she will bring to a close a thirty-one weeks' tour in the S. N. Behrman comedy.

* * *

"Louisiana Purchase," the new Irving Berlin-Morrie Ryskind musical comedy, opened its try-out road tour in New Haven, last Thursday, at the Shubert Theater. William Gaxton, Vera Zorina, Victor Moore, and Irene Bordini are starred in a cast of more than 100 players. The idea for the libretto was provided by Producer B. G. DeSylva. "Louisiana Purchase" is a satirical portrait of politics in a "southern State." Mr. Ryskind, it will be remembered, was co-author with George S. Kaufman of the 1932-33 Pulitzer Prize winner, "Of Thee I Sing." The new DeSylva production remained in New Haven for four performances. It will begin a week's engagement at the National Theater, Washington, tonight; go to Philadelphia's Forrest for the week of May 13, and open at the Imperial Theater, in New York on May 28.

* * *

"Suspect," starring Pauline Lord, at the Playhouse, and "When We Are Married," at the Lyceum, will close Saturday evening. "Heavenly Express," starring John Garfield, will discontinue its run at the National on May 11, after 28 performances.

* * *

George M. Cohan has decided to bring "The Return of the Vagabond" to the National on May 13.

© S. L.

Martha Scott

Who will play in DeMille production of "Our Town," tonight, on the radio, WEEI, 9

Films in Prospect

Films announced for openings later in the week include the following:

State and Orpheum—"Too Many Husbands" (Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray, Melvyn Douglas); and "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case" (Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore). Beginning Wednesday.

Keith Memorial—"Johnny Apollo" (Tyrone Power, Dorothy Lamour); and "Curtain Call" (Barbara Read, Alan Mowbray). Beginning Thursday.

Metropolitan—"Til We Meet Again" (Merle Oberon, George O'Brien, Pat O'Brien); and "Tear Gas Squad" (Denis Morgan, Gloria Diskson). Beginning Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway—"My Son, My Son" (Brian Aherne, Madeleine Carroll, Louis Hayward), and "On Their Own." Beginning Thursday.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Members' exhibit of pictures in oil, water color and pastel, also sculpture. Through May 18.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway—Oil paintings and wood blocks by Ronald Slayton. Through May 15.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Oils and water colors by Peter Holdensen. Through May 10.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Murals, wood panels and drawings, by Virginia Lee Demetrios. Through May 18. Also original paintings on celluloid from the production of "Pinocchio." Through May 25.

George R. Shaw Gallery, 71 Newbury Street. Flower paintings by New England artists. Through May 25.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Pictures by Kathryn Nason and Charles Heinz; cartoons by Dahl. Through May 11.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of paintings, drawings and etchings by Charles Woodbury. Through May 11.

Institute of Modern Art, 27 Dartmouth Street — Exhibition of paintings by Pablo Picasso. Through May 25.

Ross Gallery—Paintings by a group of three Bostonians. Through May 18.

St. Botolph Club—Portraits by Adelaide Cole Chase. Through May 11.

Robert S. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Joy Connaway. Through May 11.

Wellesley College Art Museum—Water colors by Agnes A. Abbot. Through May 15.

Yamanaka & Co., 424 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Japanese color prints by Hiroshig, and Yoshida and Hasui.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Saturdays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings — Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5. Loan exhibition by the Museum Class: genuine or counterfeit. Through May.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45, Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2. Admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours: 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. — Picasso, forty years of his art. Exhibited under the auspices of the Institute of Modern Art. Through May 25.

On the Screen

Joan Bennett will play the leading feminine role opposite Richard Greene in "I Married a Nazi," soon to go into production at 20th-Fox. Irving Pichel will direct.

* * *

"One Came Home" has been placed in production at M-G-M with Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan in the romantic leads. Directed by S. Sylvan Simon, the cast includes Lewis Stone, Lynne Carver, and William Gargan.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

BOSTON GARDEN THIS WEEK ONLY NOW
TWICE DAILY—2:15 & 8:15
RINGLING BROS AND BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
ALL NEW—Presenting for the FIRST TIME IN AMERICA Mons. MAX WELDY'S Spectacle Superb "The Return of MARCO POLO"
Mighty Multitude of Tremendous New Attractions Never Before on This Continent
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA—15 ADDED FEATURE SENSATIONS!
Incomparable Display of Super Horsemanship
GARGANTUA The Great, Famous Giant Gorilla
10,000 MARVELS—800 Peerless Performers—100 Clowns—50 Elephants—1009 Menagerie Animals—Great New Congress of FREAKS
Tickets Admitting to Everything including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
Center Box Seats $3, Plus Tax
Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Afternoon Except Saturday
Entire Upper Balcony UNRESERVED 75c Incl. Tax
TICKETS at Boston Garden and Filene's

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
Starring RAYMOND MASSEY
Walt Disney's DONALD DUCK Cartoon | 2nd FEATURE "FREE, BLONDE AND 21" | Latest Issue INFORMATION PLEASE

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
HELD OVER • SECOND WEEK
MICKEY ROONEY in "Young Tom Edison"
Also "Two Girls on Broadway"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Jack Benny—Rochester "Buck Benny Rides Again"
also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise"

MANCHESTER, N. H.

APRIL BOOKINGS
Mar. 31-Apr. 2, Judge Hardy and Son—Mickey Rooney. Apr. 3-6, Swanee River—Don Ameche. Apr. 7-9, Real Glory—Gary Cooper. Apr. 10-13, Eternally Yours—Loretta Young. Apr. 14-16, I Take This Woman—Spencer Tracy. Apr. 17-20, Great Victor Herbert—Mary Martin. Apr. 21-23, Fighting 69th—Pat O'Brien. Apr. 24-27, Shop Around the Corner—Margaret Sullavan.
LYRIC THEATRE
HANOVER ST. MANCHESTER, N. H.

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
OPENING NIGHT WED., MAY 8, at 8:30
POPS
85 Symphony Players
ARTHUR FIEDLER -- Conductor
All Tickets on SALE 2 WEEKS in ADVANCE

NEW YORK (STAGE)

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents "Another elegant musical show" —J. D. B., The C. S. M.
JACK HALEY · MARTA EGGERT · SHIRLEY ROSS
in RODGERS and HART'S Newest MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
HIGHER AND HIGHER with LEIF ERICKSON & LEE DIXON
SHUBERT THEATRE, West 44th Street. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. $4.40 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., $2.75 to $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 st. rEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

"Hilarious Comedy"—Watts, Herald Tribune
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evg's. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining" —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI 6-5969
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Linda DARNELL in "STAR DUST"
ON STAGE IN REVUE ABBOTT & COSTELLO
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Mr. Bear Was Fond of Reading

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Once upon a time there was a bear who lived by himself and was very fond of reading. He had two large books which he read over and over and over. On pleasant days he read "Lives of Good Bears," but when it rained or hailed or there was a blizzard, he took down the other book from its shelf beside the fireplace and read "Lives of Bad Bears."

One particularly disagreeable evening when the house was buffeted with wind and squalls of rain and hail, he had a delightful time drinking a mug of hot chocolate while he read all the worst lives he could find. He went to bed late and fell fast to sleep and never woke up till nine o'clock next morning.

But then he was disturbed to discover that he could not find "Lives of Bad Bears" anywhere. He hunted, and he hunted, and he hunted. Under things, on top of things and in things he searched. He even went to the woodshed and looked in the bread box. At last in despair he called out to Mr. Owl who was passing by:

"Oh, Mr. Owl, Mr. Owl," he said in a worried way, "I just can't find 'Lives of Bad Bears' anywhere."

They Looked and Looked

"Pull down the shades and I will help you look," said Mr. Owl.

Mr. Bear pulled down all the shades and in the dusk Mr. Owl looked under things, on top of things and in things, too, but he did not find the lost book.

When he had gone, Mr. Bear tried to turn to his usual occupations, but in vain. He kept thinking of new places where he had not looked. As he was searching under the window boxes Mr. Raccoon passed by with his two little boys on the way down town to get them strawberry ice cream sodas. But seeing Mr. Bear's troubled looks he made inquiries and then he and the boys came in to help in the search.

Goodness, what a turmoil those two boys made! They never remembered to close the drawers they opened, or shut the doors. They left things on the floor and seemed possessed that the book would be back of the honey jar. When Mr. Bear found marks of honey all over his kitchen he suggested that maybe Mr. Raccoon had better let the boys go on to have their soda, and spent the next hour getting his little house snug and neat again.

But he couldn't bear to eat or do anything until the book turned up. So that evening he gave a Hunt-the-book party for his neighbors, and they all came in couples.

A Hunt-the-Book Party

The squirrels kept looking in absurd places, like the top of curtain rods, and the snakes, hissing gently, insisted on searching down cracks and pipes. The foxes were found thoroughly exploring the ice box and old Mrs. Toad declared it must be upstairs: she was sure, she said, because she had never before had a chance to see the upstairs of Mr. Bear's house, and now she was going to.

When all the others had at last given up the hunt she didn't join them and when her husband called up the stairs to her she just called down in a sleepy voice—

"I'm all right, Hop, you come get me when you go."

Mr. Bear tried to be jolly as he handed out the refreshments, but anyone could see he could think of nothing but his lost book.

"I'd give anything to get that book back," he sighed to himself, leaning a big brown arm against the mantel.

"Would you give me leave to live here in peace, and a piece of cheese every Saturday night?" squeaked a little voice from behind the unlighted logs on the fireplace.

"It's that mouse again!" cried Mr. Bear. "I thought I told you to pack your things last week and get out and stay out too!"

A Bargain

"I came back for my socks," said the little voice humbly. Then it brightened. "But if I tell you where your book is, Mr. Bear?"

"Have you taken it?" asked Mr. Bear suspiciously.

"Of course not," came an indignant squeak. "But you know I see everything, and I saw where you put that book. But I've been afraid to tell you. You were so cross the last time we met."

"I should think I had a right to be cross," grumbled Mr. Bear. "You ate all my last apple tart, without asking if you could."

"If I tell you where your book is, you must promise me both kinds of pieces," argued the mouse, "peace of mind and a piece of cheese on Saturday nights, and I'll promise never to gnaw after ten o'clock or take anything else, on my word."

"All right," said Mr. Bear.

Then Mr. Mouse came out from his hiding place and they shook paws.

"It's under your pillow," said Mr. Mouse. "You made up your bed this morning without turning your pillow."

"Goodness me, ladies," said Mr. Bear. "I'm ashamed of my housekeeping."

"Oh, that's nothing," said Mrs. Badger and Mrs. Squirrel, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Raccoon and all the rest. "We understand how things like that will happen," and they all followed him up the stairs.

Sure enough, "Lives of Bad Bears" was under his pillow, but he couldn't get it right away. He had to wake up old Mrs. Toad first, who had made herself very comfortable on his quilt with the comforter drawn up under her chin and gone fast to sleep until the party should be over.

They shook paws.—A drawing by Maurice Day

Cookies

A cookie is only a cookie
And toast is only bread
Until with bites I carve it
Into an elephant's head—
A bear, a camel, an ostrich,
The man in the moon, or a cup,
A hat, or a tree or a button—
Till lastly I gobble it up.

RUTH T. McGIBENY

Dolls of Italy and Rumania

From Naples—"Bella Napoli"—comes Lucia, the Italian doll, a brown-eyed, black-haired, olive-skinned signorina of rare beauty and charm. She is a splendid representative of that city of song and romance, of a joyous, generous people who listen attentively to the bands that play melodious airs from well known operas, as they enjoy their ice cream, or gelati, or sing Neapolitan folksongs as they wander through the parks.

Lucia is truly an exquisite doll, beautifully made and finely costumed. Over a high green comb at the back of her shiny black hair, which is parted severely in the middle, falls a black net, or open mesh, mantilla which is gathered at the waist front. On the top of her head is a pink rose, and beneath her right ear, is a large red rose, coquettishly tucked into the curve of her neck, and bringing out the vivid carmine of her full lips.

Lucia's pretty dress is made of lemon-yellow stiff organdy and has a wide full skirt, edged with three ruffles trimmed with green braid to match her enormous comb. Her short puffed sleeves are also edged with the same green braid, and although her costume and her high-heeled black slippers, along with the pert way she holds one hand on her hip, makes one think of a dancer, lovely and graceful, Lucia really gives the impression of dignity and charm and the dark beauty that belongs to certain Italian women.

The two Rumanian dolls are neighbors of Lucia in Europe. Their countries are separated only by the Adriatic Sea and the country of Jugoslavia. The River Danube flows through Rumania, which is one of the Balkan States.

The costumes of the Rumanian dolls are like those which rural people in their country wear. The doll wears a blouse of white cotton, trimmed with fine, hand made needle point. Her skirt is of homespun material of a reddish brown. A red scarf is tied about her head, in somewhat of a gypsy fashion. Her leather shoes have pompons, and tie about the ankle, over white cotton stockings. She is about 12 inches high and has a pleasant, round peasant face. The boy doll is of the same height; he is dressed in white canton flannel. His blouse and the bottom of his trousers are hand embroidered in black. He wears a black beret but his leather shoes are trimmed with colored yarn.

Besides their attractive costumes, these dolls have something else of interest about them, for they were a gift to their owner, Florence Baughman of St. Cloud, Florida, from the Dowager Queen Marie of Rumania. The Queen sent them from Bucharest, the capital of Rumania, with a letter.

The two Rumanian dolls live in Florida, along with many other dolls from all over the world, as a part of a fine international exhibit.

Janet P. Johl

Two dolls from Rumania

Lucia comes from Naples, Italy

A Smart Duck

Baby duck
Knows how to float
Exactly like
A little boat.

No one showed him
How to do it—
When he first jumped in
He knew it.

I wish that I
Were half as smart
About the things
I know by heart.

MIRIAM CLARK POTTER

Wickie Rabbit Needs a Lantern

Once in the deep, deep woods Wickie Rabbit built a house of sticks. He covered the roof with moss, and he made the chimney of a hollow reed. Then with a walnut he stained the walls a beautiful brown.

"And now," said Wickie Rabbit, as he washed the walnut stain from his paws, "I need a lantern to hang on the door of my house to give it a finished look."

A Crimson Lantern

So Wickie Rabbit made a lantern of crimson leaves and hung this on his front door. The leaf lantern did give the door quite a finished look as long as it lasted; but, being made out of leaves, after a while it crumbled to bits.

"A rock won't crumble," thought Wickie Rabbit as he swept his doorway clean. "I'll make a lantern out of a white rock."

But Wickie Rabbit soon found that this was easier said than done, because the rock was so hard he could not cut it with his knife.

"I believe I could make a lantern out of clay," said Wickie Rabbit. So he tossed the white rock away and went down to the brook and there he shaped a lantern of yellow clay. It was a lovely lantern and it looked lovely on his front door. A few nights later, however, a heavy rain came and melted the clay lantern all out of shape.

Wickie Rabbit was quite put out.

"But," he thought as he nibbled a carrot for breakfast, "surely I can find something that will do for a lantern to hang on my front door and give it a finished look."

He placed the carrot neatly on his plate beside some lettuce and had just begun to fix up a nice salad, when there came a knock at the door. It was Twirley Squirrel on his way home from the oak woods.

"I'm mighty glad to see you, Twirley," said Wickie Rabbit. "Won't you come in and eat breakfast with me?"

"Don't care if I do," replied Twirley cheerfully, and he sat himself at the breakfast table without a second invitation. But when he saw carrot salad, he crinkled up his nose.

"Carrots!" he exclaimed. "Who cares for carrots for breakfast? Now these make a good breakfast," and he emptied several acorns from his coat pocket onto the breakfast table.

Then Twirley Squirrel Left

After breakfast was over and Twirley Squirrel had gone on his way, Wickie Rabbit found a very large acorn that had rolled off the table under a chair. He picked it up and looked at it long and thoughtfully. Then suddenly he cried out, "Why haven't I thought of an acorn before? Why, this is just the thing for a lantern for my front door. It won't crumble like a leaf. It isn't hard like a rock. And the rain can't melt it as it does clay. Hooray!"

Wickie Rabbit turned a handspring from sheer joy, then he fell to work and soon he had cut a neat little acorn lantern.

And what a finished look a neat little acorn lantern does give to the front door of a rabbit's house nobody knows—until he has seen it with his own eyes!

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even though we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every week.)

What Do You Read?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on The Children's Page.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to and including eleven years of age—one for the best paper sent in by a child under eight years of age, and one for the best paper sent in by a child between the ages of eight and eleven.

The awards for older girls and boys are announced on The Young Folks' Page.

The paper you submit may be about any stories or articles published on either of the Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of these pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Memory-Box

I marvel at the lightning-bug
With his tiny light;
I marvel at the owl who
Can see on a dark night.

I marvel at the poppy with
Her frilly parasol—
But, oh, I find my memory-box
Most marvelous of all!

It's filled with lovely memories I
Can take out, one by one,
When I'm in bed or when I am
Out playing in the sun.

I wonder what it's made of—
This memory-box of mine.
I guess of stuff like spiders' webs
Where silvery dewdrops shine.

HOPE GAUL

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

SEA PINES "SPRITES"
Junior Unit of Sea Pines Camp on Cape Cod
Boys and girls (5-11) have their own beach and activities. Specially trained counselors. Swimming, riding, dancing, dramatics, music, art. Salt water beach. 100 acres of pines. Senior Camp for older girls. Guest house for parents. Write for booklets.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

HARMONY HAVEN Cedarhurst Long Island N. Y.
Camp for little children—up to seven years of age. Mother's care in homelike atmosphere.
Nursery and Kindergarten Specialists
Bathing—Crafts—Music—Dramatics
449 Bayview Avenue Cedarhurst 8077

WRITE TO CAMP DIRECTORS FOR CATALOGS
Directors of the camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor welcome requests for their catalogs. The advertisements of boys' and girls' summer camps appear on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS
ROBIN HOOD CAMPS
For Girls 8-14; 15-19
On Lake in Ramapo Mts.,
65 miles from N. Y. C. Land and water sports; trailing, riding, dramatics, music, nature, crafts. 3 weeks $42. Season $118. Booklet CM.
YWCA Violet C. Brandt, Director 510 STATE STREET Brooklyn, New York City Tr 5-1190

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan
RIDING, TENNIS, ARCHERY, GOLF, BADMINTON, ART, DRAMATICS CANOEING, SAILING, SWIMMING. Girls 7 - 18. Booklet.
MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
8361 CHAMBERLAIN ST. LOUIS, MO.
For girls from homes of Monitor readers

CAMPS FOR BOYS
CAMP SANGAMON for Boys 5-17
"The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit"
Located on a large farm in the Vermont Hills. Riding horses and ponies. Hayloft studio. Pottery Shop. Swimming. Tennis. Hiking through Green Mts. 19th season. All inclusive fee $200. Booklet
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith Pittsford, Vt.

FENIMORE COOPERSTOWN, NEW YORK
CAMP for Younger Boys. 20th Season. Superior in equipment, quality of enrollment, and scope for individual development. Land and Water Sports. Riding and Sailing. Tutoring. Interview Required. Address Mrs. Clifford M. Braider.
507 Fifth Avenue, New York City
ALSO SISTER CAMP

KAATERSKILL
Pownal, Vermont.
Boys 5-19 (Four age groups)
1800 ft. elevation. Varied program of activity. Trips. Riding. Trained staff. Complete equipment. $18.50 a week. 19th Season. Catalog. Kindergarten camp for little tots under camp age. Herbert M. Lorenz, Director, P. O. Box 424, Bennington, Vermont. Affiliated with Camp Woodland, Londonderry, Vt., for girls. GARDEN ISLAND CAMP (adults) on LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

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For Boys
30th year. Convenient Michigan location. Happy boys 6 to 16 live amidst HARMONY ideals. "Sea Scouts." Boat Building. Swimming Instruction. Sports. Moderate fee includes horseback-riding. Supervised "Land Yacht" Trips to N. Y. World's Fair. For catalog address—Roger Hill.
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"The Sailing Camp for Boys"
ORRS ISLAND, MAINE—In lovely Casco Bay. Sailing, Deep-Sea Fishing. Pioneer camping with a Maine guide. Horsemanship. Aquaplaning. Mature counsellors. Careful supervision. Excellent food. Log cabins. Mr. William Neufeld, Harvard Track Coach, in charge.
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Separate camp for girls. Booklets.
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219 Strong Building, Burlington, Vermont

LEELANAU for Boys
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Leelanau is conducted for boys from homes of The Christian Science Monitor readers.

MOWGLIS 38TH YEAR
EAST HEBRON, N. H.
Boys 7-14
Here in Mowglis we have a plan
That makes each one a first class man,
In the duties each one shares,
Or else he had best beware.
Each one plays, and each one works,
All eat well and no one shirks;
Not friend to one, but friend to all,
We stand together; none can fall!
Long healthy days packed full of fun.
Life's onward journey is well begun.
Written by R. B. (Staff Member)

Pocono Pines
IN THE HEART OF POCONOS
Boys 6-16 17th year. Alt. 2000' 2½ hrs. from New York and Phila. Happy atmosphere. Experienced counsellors, camp mothers. Inclusive fee $250, eight weeks. Special fee for juniors. Movies. All sports. Swimming and canoeing on 3-mile lake. Golf and riding special features. Excellent food. Cabins. Limited enrollment. Booklet.
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Girls' Vests 25c
Panties 25c to 35c
Typical Nazareth quality at low prices. Girls' vests, for ages 2 to 16, are sleeveless, band top; ribbed, combed, knitted fabrics. Price 25 cents.
Panty of the same fabric has yoke front and elastic back.
Ages 1 to 6, 25 cents each; ages 8 to 12, 29 cents; ages 14 to 16, 35 cents.
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BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS
PLEASANT ACRES
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1750 Crows Canyon, Hayward, California

Several Clubs Bidding for Post Long Held by Yankees—College Slate for Week

American League Flag Race Is No Longer Unbalanced

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Yankees not hitting and out of the running at the moment, and the Red Sox and Cleveland Indians getting occasional streaks of bad pitching, the American League pennant race has settled down to what a wrestling writer would term a "battle royal." It is no longer uncommon to see the lead change hands two or three times in one week. The Indians were up there this morning, but as they are scheduled to continue their series at Fenway Park this afternoon, Oscar Vitt might be in back of Joe Cronin by nightfall.

By winning four out of six during the week ending with Sunday's games, the Detroit Tigers made their position more secure in the first division. Early today they were within one game of the Red Sox, which is particularly interesting at this time as the two teams open a series at Fenway Park on Wednesday.

Usually Unbalanced

Washington and the Chicago White Sox have helped balance the standing by breaking away to slow starts. Also, the St. Louis Browns and Connie Mack's Athletics have looked like improved clubs during the first three weeks of 1940 campaigning. In a league which generally is one sided from June 1 until Oct. 1, contenders are scattered all over the place.

Although they were given very little consideration in pre-season reckoning, as a majority of the critics preferred to string along with the Yankees and Red Sox, the Indians must be taken seriously in the flag race. Vitt's pitching has not been good, but it should get better before it goes the other way. Bob Feller and the veteran Willis Hudlin are holding up the staff and Johnny Allen figures to win when the weather gets warmer. The Tribe can score runs.

Need Di Maggio

Speaking of runs, the Yankees could use a few. The champs, who have no way of knowing when Joe Di Maggio will be back in the line-up, are looking at left-handed pitchers almost daily. It is the strategy of the opposition and it is working. But when Di Maggio returns with his right-hand power, Joe McCarthy's offense should return to normal.

Heroes of the week—and the age—in the National League are the Brooklyn Dodgers, who equaled the modern winning record of the 1918 Giants when they ran their amazing streak to nine. Tex Carleton's no-hitter, of course, was the highest individual achievement. The National race, therefore, was unusually one sided as the fourth week opened today. The Dodgers were riding at the head of the parade, with the Cincinnati Reds within shouting distance, but the remaining six clubs were out of sight.

New Interest

Nobody seems yet willing to predict how far the Dodgers will go. It may be there are still too many "ifs" in their story. Leo Durocher's infield is great, but holes could develop in his outfield and pitching. However, the National League lifts its hat to Leo for creating new interest.

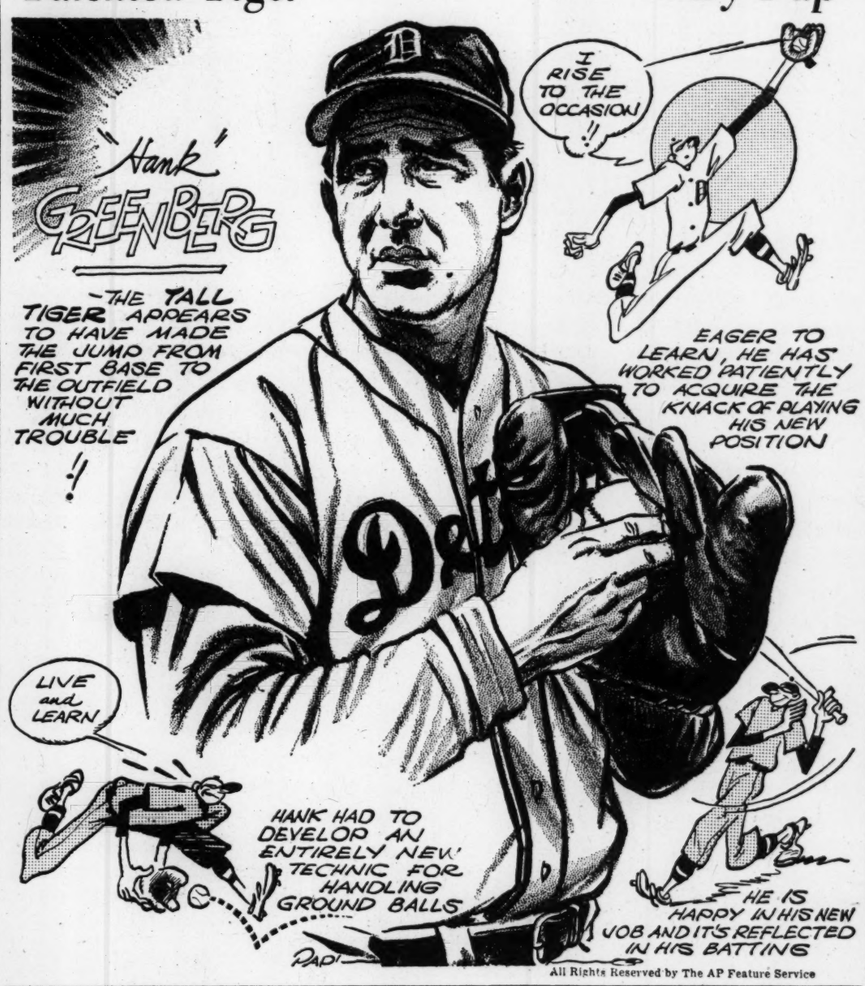
The disappointments of the young season are the St. Louis Cardinals. Ray Blades is having mound trouble again. He has averaged three pitchers a game and is thinking of letting the boys ride bicycles from the bull pen to the hill. Curt Davis, who won 22 games last year, has been driven out four times in a row.

Encouraging to local fans was the comeback of the Bees in the West. They turned in two victories and two defeats for the week, and early today were within half a game of the seventh-place Cardinals. Dick Coffman pitched four hitless innings of relief ball yesterday in Pittsburgh to give the local National Leaguers a 5-1 triumph.

* * *

Briefs . . . It was not exactly fun for the hopeful and pennant hungry Boston fans to sit through yesterday's 6-1 Red Sox defeat at Fenway, but the 32,500 had to cheer young Bobby Feller long before the ninth inning . . . The Iowa boy was immense . . . Mickey Harris, the freshman sensation, was forced to accept his first American League setback . . . Fritz Ostermueller may start a game for Cronin soon . . . Ted Williams is hitting the ball at a merry clip . . . Before today's meeting with Cleveland his average was an unofficial .362, and the young Californian has made 16 hits in his last 30 tries . . . The Bees close a series at Pittsburgh tomorrow and move on for a pair at Cincinnati.

Talented Tiger —By Pap'



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Grid Coach Has One Man Art Exhibit

CHICAGO (AP) — Robert C. Zuppke has come up with an exhibit of landscapes and marines as vigorous as some of the football teams has has turned out at the University of Illinois in the last 27 years.

The 60-year-old gridiron coach, who believes that art and athletics are closely related, opened the fifth and largest of his one-man shows at the Palmer House. The collection includes 23 oil paintings, many of them of recent creation.

The felicitous comments of critics and lay visitors evoked a succession of grins characteristic of the sturdy lover and painter of "nature that hasn't been monkeyed with."

Canvases Vivid

Zuppke sought his inspiration in the prairie country of Central Illinois, the Southwest, the Pacific Coast, and Alaska. Consequently, his canvases are vivid, elemental, sometimes brutally realistic.

In the last few years Zuppke has desired to incorporate more fantasy into his work. This changing artistic viewpoint brought about in some of his paintings such bursts of color that observers occasionally found them bizarre and flamboyant, if not actually riotous. The majority of his admirers, however, considered them examples of careful composition and took pleasure in the saffrons, reds, purples and blues which gave warmth and life to western scenes.

Tighten Up

Probably the most notable development in Zuppke's painting is the introduction of a softer quality, achieved without sacrifice of ruggedness. The immense glow, evident in earlier canvases, is preserved, losing nothing by a toning down of colorings.

It is Bob Zuppke's accomplishment, too, of having invested even his glacial landscapes with sunniness, and of having avoided static dreariness in his paintings of the sea.

Manifestly, Zuppke has profited by his own precept—"The painter must guard against becoming overrefined and drab." "I have noticed," he supplemented, "that painters, and all artists for that matter, tighten up in a pinch. When they want to produce a masterpiece they lost their freedom and sense of abandon."

Zuppke paintings command an exceptional price, and some of his works adorn famous collections.

Huskies to Meet R. I. State In Double-Header Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

College sports swing into another full week of activity today, with nearly all of the varsity and freshman teams in the six local universities due to participate in at least one contest.

Heading the list will be the varsity baseball teams, which see action in seven games at home and three away. Northeastern will start off the parade by meeting Rhode Island State in a New England College Conference League double-header starting at 2 p. m. tomorrow afternoon at Huntington Field. At the same time Boston University's late-starting nine will meet Boston College at Riverside.

On Wednesday Tufts will be host to the Harvard Alumni team which recently downed Coach Floyd Stahl's Crimson varsity 5-3, while on Friday the Terriers will meet Wesleyan at Riverside. On Saturday Harvard will got into action after a week's lay-off and will seek to turn the tables on B. U., which won the first game between the two 1-0. The final game at home sees Tufts greeting Massachusetts State at Medford.

In contests away, Northeastern will send its varsity and freshman teams to New Hampshire, while Boston College will make a two-day trip to New York, playing at St. John's (Brooklyn) Friday and at Fordham Saturday.

Probably the most important of the contests away is the Goldthwaite Cup regatta, which will see the varsity, Jayvee, and freshman 150-pound crews of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale meeting at Derby, Conn.

Harvard vs. Tufts

The local tennis teams are due to be fairly busy this week, providing the weather holds good. Harvard and Tufts were due to meet on the Divinity Courts in Cambridge this afternoon, while on Saturday the Crimson will be host to Cornell while Tufts will entertain Trinity. On Thursday M. I. T. will face Rhode Island State and on Saturday B. U. will meet Assumption. Tomorrow Tufts will travel to Wesleyan and on Wednesday it will go to Brown. Tech plays at Union Saturday. In freshman matches, Harvard will meet Andover at Cambridge Wednesday, and on Saturday B. U. will visit Tech at Cambridge and Tufts will play Dean Academy at Medford.

Three track meets will take place here during the week, with Boston University showing its wares for the first time Saturday against W. P. I. at Riverside. On the same day M. I. T. will hold its annual varsity and freshman interclass meet, while on Friday Tufts will engage Mass. State at Medford. Northeastern will take part in the only meet away when it goes to Durham Saturday to face New Hampshire.

Golfers Busy

The golfers get under way again tomorrow with B. U. and B. C. driving and putting at Oakley. On Friday Harvard's undefeated team begins a three-match weekend schedule by meeting Williams at Belmont. Saturday the Crimson play Holy Cross in the morning and Yale in the afternoon at the same course. Tufts' varsity golfers go to W. P. I. tomorrow for their only match of the week, while on Thursday M. I. T. goes to Amherst.

In lacrosse Harvard meets New Hampshire at Brighton Wednesday, and the Boston Lacrosse Club there Saturday. On Saturday, also, Tech will play at Williams. Other varsity contests will see Harvard meeting the New York Rugby Club at home Saturday, and M. I. T.'s fine crew matching strokes with Yale and Syracuse in New York.

BASEBALL TODAY

By the Associated Press

National League

Boston at Pittsburgh.
New York at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

American League

Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Heving	4	2	0	1.000
Grove	3	1	0	1.000
Galehouse	2	1	0	1.000
Hash	5	2	1	.667
Harris	3	2	1	.667
Bagby	3	1	1	.500
Dickman	3	1	2	.333
Ostermueller	4	0	0	.000
Wilson	3	0	0	.000
Wagner	2	0	0	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Posedel	3	1	1	.500
Sullivan	3	1	1	.500
Strincevich	3	1	2	.333
Coffman	4	0	1	.000
Javery	2	0	1	.000
Swift	1	0	1	.000
Callahan	1	0	1	.000
Errickson	3	0	0	.000
Lamanna	2	0	0	.000
Barnicle	1	0	0	.000
Earley	1	0	0	.000

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Williams	15	58	21	.367
Foxx	15	49	18	.367
Cramer	15	66	24	.364
Finney	13	54	18	.333
Tabor	15	61	15	.246
Doerr	15	63	14	.222
Desautels	12	38	7	.184
Di Maggio	5	17	3	.176
Cronin	15	52	9	.173
Peacock	5	12	2	.167
Nonnenkamp	3	2	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Warstler	4	6	3	.500
Scarsella	8	24	9	.375
Rowell	11	30	10	.333
Ross	11	39	13	.333
Andrews	1	3	1	.333
Miller	11	41	13	.317
Cooney	8	14	4	.286
West	11	40	11	.275
Cuccinello	11	43	10	.233
Hassett	11	45	10	.222
Lopez	9	27	6	.222
Sisti	4	14	2	.143
Loane	6	8	1	.125
Masi	3	9	1	.111
Majeski	2	2	0	.000

Cornell Firmly Entrenched At Head of Eastern League

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball

	W	L	P.C.
Cornell	5	0	1.000
Columbia	4	2	.667
Yale	2	1	.667
Princeton	1	2	.333
Harvard	1	3	.250
Penn	1	4	.200
Dartmouth	0	2	.000

Results May 4

Columbia 4, Yale 1.
Princeton 8, Penn. 5.
Cornell-Dartmouth, rain.

Games This Week

Wednesday—Columbia at Princeton.
Saturday—Dartmouth at Princeton (2); Yale at Penn; Cornell at Columbia.

More solidly entrenched in first place than ever, Cornell today is the only undefeated team in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. While its closest competitor, Yale, was meeting its first setback at Columbia, the Big Red last week again gave strong evidence that it will be a tough team to overhaul by walloping first Columbia and then Harvard, thus making its record five up and seven to go. Last Saturday's game with Dartmouth, scheduled for Hanover, was postponed by wet grounds and no date has been set for a replay.

Cornell scored a total of 25 runs in its two games, holding the opposition to seven. The Big Red clouted out 26 hits for 34 bases while its two winning pitchers, Walter Sickles, who now has won four in a row, and Jim Young, were holding the opposition to 16 hits.

Elis Bow

Yale, after getting off to a fine start by scoring victories over Pennsylvania and Dartmouth behind its sensational sophomore left hander, Ted Harrison, fell into error Saturday against the Lions and bowed, 4 to 1, although Joe Wood, Jr., held the victors to six hits while his mates were pounding out nine, including a homer. That victory was the fourth in six games for Columbia, giving it a tie for second with the Elis. In the week's other game, Princeton achieved its first victory of the season, beating Pennsylvania, 8 to 5.

Young Harrison, as well as pitching his team to two victories, made a remarkable showing at bat. Playing the outfield when he wasn't on the mound, Harrison hit safely seven times in 12 tries for an average of .583 and took over the lead in the race for the Charles H. Blair Bat. He hit six of those blows in a row. Tied for most number of hits are Cornell's twin bombers, George Polzer and Ronnie Stillman, each with 10 safeties. Walter Scholl, of Cornell, and Bill Koepsell, of Pennsylvania, are tied in the Princeton A. A. Cup competition for individual base-stealing, each with six.

League Pace Setters

Batting

Leading individual batter (Charles H. Blair bat competition)—Ted Harrison, Yale, .583.
Leading base stealer (Princeton A. A. Cup competition)—Walter Scholl, Cornell, and William Koepsell, Pennsylvania, 6.
Runs batted in—George Polzer, Cornell, 11.
Runs scored—George Polzer, Cornell, 10.
Total bases—George Polzer, Cornell, 15 (7 singles, 2 doubles, 1 home run).

Pitching

Most victories—Walter Sickles, Cornell, 4.
Best game—Ted Harrison, Yale, 4 hits.
Strikeouts—In game: Tom Healey, Harvard, 14 (11-inning game); Ted Harrison, Yale, 13 (9-inning game). Season: Walter Sickles, Cornell, 26.

Individual Batting

(Ten or More at Bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
Harrison, Yale	3	12	1	7	.583
Jones, Princeton	3	11	2	6	.545
Healey, Harvard	4	11	1	5	.455
Stillman, Cornell	5	23	9	10	.435
Gustafson, Penn	5	19	2	8	.421
Polzer, Cornell	5	24	10	10	.417
Besse, Yale	3	10	2	4	.400
Plumer, Princeton	3	10	2	4	.400
Lambert, Columbia	6	23	3	9	.391
Defaell, Princeton	3	13	2	5	.385
Hazen, Yale	3	10	0	3	.364
Macdonald, Harvard	4	18	6	6	.333
Sickles, Cornell	4	15	4	5	.333
Finneran, Cornell	4	15	5	5	.333
Lovett, Harvard	4	19	4	6	.316
Keyes, Harvard	5	19	5	6	.316
Scholl, Cornell	5	19	9	6	.316
Morris, Penn	5	16	2	5	.313
Murphy, Columbia	6	26	4	8	.308
MacCoy, Princeton	3	13	1	4	.308
Schroeder, Yale	3	10	0	3	.300
George, Penn	4	10	0	3	.300

Pitching Records

(One or More Decisions)

	G	H	BB	SO	W	L	P.C.
Sickles, Cornell	4	32	9	26	4	0	1.000
Harrison, Yale	2	9	5	24	2	0	1.000
Rowe, Princeton	2	26	3	8	1	0	1.000
Young, Cornell	2	6	7	7	1	0	1.000
Dowd, Columbia	4	30	16	18	2	1	.667
Cerny, Columbia	3	21	5	10	2	1	.667
Kahn, Penn	3	14	3	11	1	1	.500
Healey, Harvard	3	33	13	20	1	2	.333

Kashdan Leads National Chess; Ladies' Champion Is Defeated

United States Chess Standing

Men

Players	Won	Lost
Kashdan	6	1
Pinkus	5	2
Reshevsky	5	2
Fine	4	2
Hanauer	4	2
Shainswit	3½	2½
Simonson	3½	2½
Green	3½	3½
Kupchik	3	3
Adams	3	4
Denker	2½	4½
Reinfeld	2	3
Polland	2	4
Seidman	2	5
Woliston	2	5
Bernstein	1½	3½
Littman	1½	4½

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Scoring 2½ points out of a possible three in the fifth, sixth, and seventh rounds of the national chess championship tournament now in progress at the Hotel Astor, Issac Kashdan, of New York, leads the field by a full point. In the seventh round, his victim was Arnold S. Denker, New York champion, whose Sicilian Defense lost him a pawn in the mid-game complications. Kashdan skillfully converted this small advantage into a definite win in the second session of play last evening. In the sixth round, Kashdan was only able to draw with Matthew Green, another New Yorker, but he won his adjourned game with Albert C. Simonson, also of New York, and thereby disposed of a strong competitor who may prove an obstinate hurdle for other contenders for championship honors.

Weaver W. Adams, Boston expert, scored his third win of the tournament by outplaying Sydney Bernstein, of New York, who adopted the so-called "Dragon Variation" of the Sicillian. In his adjourned game with Matthew Green from the fifth round, Adams demonstrated that the adjourned position was practically a forced win.

The eighth round will be played this evening. Tuesday will be devoted to adjourned games.

United States Chess Standing

Women

Players	Won	Lost
Dr. Weissenstein	4	1
Mrs. Bain	3	1
Mrs. Rivero	3	1
Mrs. Gresser	3	2
Miss Karff	2½	2½
Mrs. McCready	1½	½
Miss Wray	1	3
Miss Raettig	0	3
Mrs. Harmath	0	4

N. May Karff, of Boston, who is the outstanding woman chess player in the United States on the basis of recent women's tournaments, lost her second game of the current tournament, when she sacrificed a bishop in an ill-advised combination. Her opponent, Mrs. Gisela Gresser, defended accurately and scored in 28 moves. Mrs. Gresser also won in the fifth round, played yesterday, her opponent being Mrs. Mathilda Harmath.

Dr. Helen Weissenstein, formerly of Vienna, and now an American citizen, a psychology student at Columbia, now leads this tournament with 4-1. In the fifth round she was successful in outwitting Mrs. Adele Rivero, previously undefeated. Her score is 3-1. Dr. Weissenstein has not as yet had a bye, as have her rivals, Mrs. Mary Bain and Mrs. Rivero, who have scores of 3-1.

Sports Around the Hub

Tigers Remove Tech Trophy

For the first time in four years there was an empty space in the M. I. T. trophy room as the Henry A. Morss Memorial Trophy, emblematic of the dinghy championship of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association, today reposed in Princeton.

For the first time in four years M. I. T. skippers failed to come in first in the two-day meet on the Charles River Basin, but they did not give up without a struggle. The sailors from Princeton rolled up the most points over the week end, 362, but they were only 12 points ahead of the Engineers. Other totals included: Brown, 340; Harvard, 333; Navy, 283; Dartmouth, 278½; B. U., 246; Cornell, 243; Lafayette, 252; Pennsylvania, 226; Williams, 215; Coast Guard, 208; Trinity, 202½; Tufts, 200, and Michigan, 151.

The Tigers were represented by Skippers Gardner Cox, Trevor Pardee, and their crews Jeffers Stockly and Henry Wilmer. Runyon Colie and Eric Olsen were the M. I. T. skippers who came so close to retaining their title. Individual honors were won by Leonard Romagna of Brown, who posted a total score of 195 points. Roger Willcox of Harvard was second with 188, and Cox of Princeton third with 186.

* * *

There were smiles of satisfaction in Cambridge today over M. I. T.'s showing in the Compton Cup regatta at Princeton Saturday. Even though Harvard won the varsity race to retain the trophy donated by President Karl T. Compton of M. I. T., the Engineers came in second to lead Princeton by a wide margin, besides winning the freshman and varsity 150-pound races in which the Crimson had no entrant.

Harvard's varsity golf team defeated Dartmouth 6-3 Saturday to take over the top position in the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association . . . Yale eased into second place by turning back Williams 5-4 . . . In other matches Dartmouth defeated Brown 7-2 and Williams beat Holy Cross 6-3 in a second match of the day.

* * *

Capt. Jim Lightbody led Harvard to a 73 2-3 to 61 1-3 victory over Dartmouth in track Saturday . . . Jim won the 440 and 880 . . . Other double winners at the meet were Harvard's Don Donahue in the hurdle events, and Dartmouth's Larry Ritter in the dashes . . . The Boston College trackmen outran Maine 74-61, despite a double victory by Maine's Don Smith in the half and the mile, and a record-breaking hammer throw by Stan Johnson . . . M. I. T., paced by Al Booth, who won the 100, 200, and broad jump, turned back Bates in track at Cambridge 90 1-3 to 44 2-3 . . . Other track meets found Penn shading Yale 67 2-3 to 67 1-3, and Amherst defeating Wesleyan 75 1-3 to 59 2-3.

* * *

Al Hatch, captain and veteran Tufts pitcher, gave up 11 hits Saturday, but still won against Williams 6-5 in baseball . . . Five unearned runs cost Boston College its ball game with St. John's 6-1, Saturday . . . Harvard won the rugby championship of the East Saturday when it overwhelmed Long Island University in an Eastern Rugby Union game 18-3.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

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CAMPING LEADS TO ACHIEVEMENT

Events

Monday, May 6

Boston vs. Cleveland at Fenway Park. (Baseball).
Harvard freshmen vs. Boston Latin at Brighton. (Baseball.)
Harvard vs. Tufts at Cambridge. (Tennis.)
N. E. P. G. A. amateur-pro tournament at South Shore.
Boston College vs. Providence College at Newton. (Freshman baseball.)
W. G. A. spring team matches.
Newspapermen's Golf Association at Norfolk.
Greenkeepers' Club of New England at Woodland.

Tuesday, May 7

Boston vs. Cleveland at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)
Northeastern vs. Rhode Island State at Brookline. (Two baseball games.)
Boston University vs. Boston College at Oakley. (Golf.)
Boston University vs. Boston College at Riverside. (Baseball.)
Norfolk County Women's Four-Ball Golf League: Blue Hill at Sharon, Needham at Walpole, Furnace Brook at Highland, Brockton at Thorny Lea.

Wednesday, May 8

Boston vs. Detroit at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)
University Club golf outing at Charles River.
Harvard vs. Northeastern at Brighton. (Freshman baseball.)
Harvard Freshmen vs. Andover at Cambridge. (Tennis.)
M. I. T. freshmen vs. Lawrence Academy at Cambridge. (Lacrosse.)
M. I. T. vs. Tufts at Cambridge. (Freshman track.)
Tufts vs. Harvard Alumni at Medford. (Baseball.)
Harvard vs. New Hampshire at Brighton. (Lacrosse.

Thursday, May 9

Boston vs. Detroit at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)
M. I. T. vs. Rhode Island State at Cambridge. (Tennis.)
M. I. T. vs. Boston University at Oakley. (Freshman golf.)
Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Charles River at Weston: Brae Burn at Winchester; Wellesley at Commonwealth.
W. G. A., Class D, medal play tournament at Bear Hill.
W. G. A. spring team matches.

Friday, May 10

Harvard vs. Williams at Belmont. (Golf.)
Boston University vs. Wesleyan at Riverside. (Baseball.)
Tufts vs. Mass. State at Medford. (Track.)
M. G. A. four-ball medal-play golf tournament at Framingham. (First day.)
M. G. A. medal-play tournament at Green Hill. (First day.)
Northern Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Tedesco at Salem; Bellevue at Bear Hill; United Shoe at Meadow Brook.

Saturday, May 11

Boston vs. New York at Beehive. (Baseball.)
Harvard vs. Boston University at Brighton. (Baseball.)
Harvard vs. Holy Cross in morning and Yale in afternoon at Belmont. (Golf.)
Harvard Freshmen vs. Exeter at Belmont. (Golf.)
Harvard vs. New York Rugby Club at Brighton. (Rugby.)
Harvard vs. Cornell at Cambridge. (Tennis.)
Harvard vs. Boston Lacrosse Club at Brighton. (Lacrosse.)
M. I. T. varsity and freshman interclass spring track meet at Cambridge.
M. I. T. vs. Boston University at Cambridge. (Freshman tennis.)
Tufts vs. Trinity at Medford. (Tennis.)
Tufts freshmen vs. Dean Academy at Medford. (Baseball and tennis.)
Boston University vs. W. P. I. at Riverside. (Track.)
M. G. A. four-ball medal-play tournament at Framingham. (Final day.)
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Green Hill. (Final day.)
Member-guest golf tournament at Charles River.
Tufts vs. Mass. State at Medford. (Baseball.)
Boston University vs. Assumption at Riverside. (Tennis.)

Sunday, May 12

Boston vs. New York at Beehive. (Baseball.)
Bay State Four-Ball Golf League: Brookline at Woburn; Ponkapoag at Marlboro; Sandy Burr at Westboro; Riverside at Wildwood; Maynard at George Wright.
Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf League: Bellevue at South Shore; Tedesco at Framingham; Bear Hill at Thorny Lea; Salem at Trapelo.
Boston Dinghy Cup regatta under auspices of M. I. T. on Charles River Basin.

Bees

May 5

BEES	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Rowell, 2	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Warstler, 2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hassett, r	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cooney, cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
West, cf, r	3	2	2	2	2	0	0
Cuccinello, 3	4	0	1	1	1	2	0
Ross, lf	3	1	1	3	1	0	0
Scarsella, 1b	4	1	3	7	6	1	0
Lopez, c	4	0	1	1	4	2	0
Miller, ss	4	0	0	0	8	0	0
Strincevich, p	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Coffman, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	5	8	14	27	8	0
PITTSBURGH							
Handley 3b	4	0	1	1	3	3	0
L. Waner cf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Garms rf	3	1	0	0	3	0	0
Vaughan ss	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Fletcher 1b	3	1	1	4	11	3	0
Rizzo lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Young 2b	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
Berres c	3	0	1	1	2	1	0
Brown p	3	0	0	0	2	5	0
*Bell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanning p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	1	4	7	27	15	3

*Batted for Brown in seventh.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bees	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0—5
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Runs batted in, Scarsella 3, West, Fletcher. Three-base hits, Ross, Scarsella 2. Home run, Fletcher. Hits off Strincevich, 4 in 5 innings; off Coffman, 0 in 4 innings; off Brown, 7 in 7 innings; off Lanning, 1 in 2 innings. Left on base, Boston 4, Pittsburgh 6. Sacrifice hit, Brown. Base on balls, off Strincevich, off Coffman, off Brown, off Lanning. Struck out, by Strincevich 2, by Coffman, by Brown, by Lanning. Double play Cuccinello and Scarsella. Wild pitch, Brown. Winning pitcher, Strincevich. Losing pitcher, Brown. Time, 2h. 3m. Umpire-in-chief, Jorda. Umpires on bases, Sears, Dunn. Attendance, 10,992.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results May 4

Yale 6, Army 3.
Rensselaer Poly 6, Vermont 3.
Navy 8, Penn State 1.
Dartmouth-Penn, rain.

College Soccer

By the Associated Press

Result May 4

Waterbury S. C. 2, Yale 1.

Red Sox

May 5

CLEVELAND	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Boudreau ss	5	0	2	3	2	4	0
Weatherly cf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Chapman rf	5	0	2	3	0	0	0
Bell 1b	3	1	1	1	9	2	0
Heath lf	5	1	1	1	4	0	0
Keltner 3	3	2	3	7	1	1	0
Hemsley c	5	1	1	1	8	1	0
Mack 2	3	0	1	1	1	1	0
Feller p	3	1	2	4	0	2	0
Totals	37	6	13	21	27	11	0
RED SOX							
Finney rf	3	0	2	2	4	0	0
Cramer cf	4	1	1	2	1	0	0
Williams lf	4	0	2	2	5	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	0	0	9	0	0
Cronin s	4	0	0	0	3	3	0
Doerr 2	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Tabor 3	4	0	2	2	0	1	0
Desautels c	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Harris p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Bagby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hash p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Nonnenkamp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ostermueller p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Di Maggio	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	1	7	8	27	9	0

*Batted for Harris in third. †Batted for Hash in fifth. ‡Batted for Ostermueller in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cleveland	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0—6
Red Sox	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Runs batted in, Keltner 3, Boudreau 2, Hemsley, Williams. Two-base hits, Boudreau, Chapman, Keltner, Cramer. Three-base hit, Feller. Home run, Keltner. Hits, off Harris 7 in 3 innings; off Hash, 1 in 2 innings; off Ostermueller, 4 in 3 innings; off Wagner, 1 in 1 inning. Left on base, Cleveland 10, Boston 6. Sacrifice hit, Feller. Base on balls, by Feller, by Harris 2, by Hash, by Ostermueller, by Wagner. Struck out, by Feller 8, by Harris, by Ostermueller 2. Double plays, Hemsley, Bell, Boudreau and Bell; Doerr, Cronin and Foxx; Desautels and Cronin. Losing pitcher, Harris. Time, 2h. 16m. Umpire-in-chief, Moriarty. Umpires on bases, Hubbard, Rommel and Rue. Attendance 32,500.

This Week's Crew Activity Unimportant Without Crimson

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Two of the East's traditionally important crew races are on schedule this week, but with Harvard absent from both, the oarsmen might just as well use outboard motors for all the progress they'll make toward deciding the season's "sprint" championship.

The annual Derby Day doings on the Housatonic find Yale playing host to Massachusetts Tech and Syracuse in the main event. Combined with this is the Goldthwaite Cup race for Harvard, Yale and Princeton 150-pound crews. The Childs Cup, oldest of the crew racing trophies, will be contested for at Philadelphia with Columbia favored to come back against Princeton and Pennsylvania.

The weekly "Class B" feature sends Rutgers against Dartmouth on the upper reaches of the Connecticut River.

Crimson Ahead

Harvard won't row again until the Adams Cup race against Navy, Penn and Columbia May 18. Meanwhile the Crimson is so far ahead of the rest of the field that only Yale seems to have any chance of disputing its title claims. The situation is much the same as it was a year ago at this time and the 1939 Harvard eight, practically the same boat-load

Cleveland Takes Over First Place—Trials for United States Athletic Team

Yankees Leave 69 Runners On Base in Last Nine Games

By the Associated Press

Break up the Yankees! There was a time when that chant was as familiar as "take me out to the ball game" and the folks wondered how many players the world champions could give up without being weakened.

A popular pastime was speculating as to whether Bill Dickey or Joe Di Maggio or someone else was the key performer in the New York club's cast.

Until someone offers a more profound thought on the subject, young Giuseppe will have to be regarded—in absentia—as the player most vital to the Yankee cause.

Runners Stranded

They were beaten again yesterday by the Detroit Tigers 6-4 in the kind of a game they seldom if ever would have lost last year.

Three times New York loaded the bases and only on one of these occasions did they score—an ineffectual run in the ninth. Thirteen runners were left on the bases. In the last nine games, of which the Yanks have lost six, they have left 69 men on the bases.

Imagine that from the slugging Yanks, who used to break up games with their big innings. Only twice this year have they tallied more than three runs in any one inning. They haven't a single batter anywhere near the .300 mark and Frankie Crosetti, for instance, got his first hit yesterday in 17 times at bat.

Lacks Strong Team

The plight of the champions might be worse if there was any one strong team in the American League capable of taking full advantage of their misfortune. But the Boston Red Sox and Cleveland Indians are battling each other to a standoff.

Bob Feller came up with one of his better pitching shows yesterday to beat the Sox 6-1. He allowed seven hits, struck out eight and yielded only one base on balls. Ken Keltner gave noble aid, including a three-run homer, a single and a double. This boosted the Tribe back into the league lead.

White Sox Score

The Chicago White Sox, a first division club last year and a tailender so far this term, managed to edge out the Philadelphia Athletics 6-5, and the St. Louis Browns came from behind in the late innings to top the Washington Senators 7-3 on the nine-hit hurling of Vernon Kennedy.

The Brooklyn Dodgers took up where they left off before the rains came by trimming the St. Louis Cardinals 9-6 in a wild game in which 39 players, a record-breaking total, took part. The Dodgers were outhit, but not outnumbered, using 22 players, and succeeded in producing two four-run rallies that carried the day.

Two errors, one by first baseman Norman Young and the other by catcher Harry Danning, of the Giants, helped the Cincinnati Reds to a 3-2 decision over New York and Bucky Walters to his fourth victory without defeat.

The Phillies put down a four-run ninth inning uprising by the Chicago Cubs to win 7-5 and the Boston Bees finally scored another triumph—their third—by a 5-1 margin over the faltering Pittsburgh Pirates. Nick Strincevich and Dick Coffman combined in a four-hit pitching exhibition.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	10	1	.909
Cincinnati	9	3	.750
Chicago	8	8	.500
New York	5	6	.455
Philadelphia	4	6	.400
Pittsburgh	4	7	.364
St. Louis	5	9	.357
Boston	3	8	.273

Results May 4

St. Louis 3, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2 (11 innings).
Chicago 3, New York 2.
One game postponed.

Results May 5

Boston 5, Pittsburgh 1.
Brooklyn 9, St. Louis 6.
Cincinnati 3, New York 2.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 5.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	10	4	.714
Boston	10	5	.667
Detroit	9	6	.600
New York	6	8	.429
St. Louis	6	8	.429
Washington	6	9	.400
Philadelphia	6	9	.400
Chicago	5	9	.362

Results May 4

Chicago 10, New York 3
Cleveland 12, Washington 4.
Philadelphia 14, Detroit 5.
Boston 4, St. Louis 1.

Results May 5

Cleveland 6, Boston 1.
Detroit 6, New York 4.
St. Louis 7, Washington 3.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 5.

The Friendly Clop of Hoof Beats Sound a Song

Harold Orne

Bridle Trails Are Found Most Everywhere

Today with renewed interest in horsemanship sweeping the country many new bridle trails are being opened close to most large cities. Almost in equal popularity are the trails in many states where a trip of a day or more may be made with camping stations provided at regular intervals.

Boots and Saddles

By John Ritchey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Of course, there is really nothing very complicated about riding a horse. You just get on—and stay on if you can.

It is only fair to state, though, that this is learning the art of horsemanship the hard way. However, it is surprising as well as disheartening to the professional rider to watch the number of individuals who trek off to riding stables every year with the grim determination to settle this business of "to ride or not" in one session. It is also strange how the fallacy persists that one man is equal to one horse. This may be true in the intellectual sense, but in a saddle it takes more than a diploma from Harvard to convince the horse. He is likely to pay more attention to knowledge in the fingers than he is to knowledge in the head.

Actually, there are few forms of sport which require more expert coaching than horsemanship and, it may be added, few games in which bad habits, when formed, are so difficult to eradicate. Perhaps it is the perverseness in human nature which tempts us to think that even the most complicated of sports may be hard going for John Jones but is bound to be a push-over for us if we only set our mind to it. For this reason we blandly say, "Ride? Certainly I can ride. I may never have been on a horse but I've watched Gene Autry, haven't I? What's he got that I haven't?" The answer is obvious, of course, to every one but the speaker. Training.

"Hoof-Printed Page"

Because of the very evident need for practical experience in order to be a proficient horseman it is at once plain that even a good book cannot make a good rider. Nevertheless, though many fine horsemen have pointed with pride to the fact that they never read a book on the subject in their lives, it has never been proved that they would not have been better horsemen if they had. I have always felt when I heard that remark that the reason for it was not unconnected with the fact that many horsemen hold all reading suspect anyway. They prefer, as a class, the hoof-printed page of the trail.

Most tyro riders have found themselves, at one time or another, in the company of older and wiser horsemen. At such times they are apt to feel a rather strange sensation of not being able to make sensible conversation. The technical jargon of seats, water jumps, good hands, good legs and so on, swirls about them. It is in moments like these that the would-be knight of the horse determines to look about for a helping hand up.

Good riding requires a specialized knowledge as well as the aptitude for applying the aids learned, so as to restrain the horse, guide him and overcome his resistance to man's will. The belief in the effectiveness of strength mentioned earlier is out of the question when pitted against a proud, willful animal with the strength of 10 humans in his body and who possesses an intelligence that should not be lightly discounted.

Therefore, it is supremely necessary for a would-be horseman to know, not only how to make himself understood to his mount, but to understand himself what his horse wishes to convey to him.

Strictly speaking, until this reciprocity is established between the rider and his mount there can be no skilled horsemanship. Sympathy, or respect if you will, is the rock on which you build, and this may most easily be acquired by teaching and study, together with a more than equal amount of practice.

Great Patience

We must remember at all times, in dealing with the horse, that while his intelligence is great his ability to indicate his expression is fundamentally limited to Compliance and Resistance. Once we realize this and establish confidence in the mind of our mount and keep our means of communication consistent and rational then only our own mental attitude can get in the way of success. I mention this latter point in this first article because of its deep importance. Great patience is required of the beginning rider, both in himself and, more important, toward his horse. It is remarkable how quickly the horse reacts to either fear or anger in the mind of the rider.

We must always remember that in the majority of instances the failure on the part of the horse to comply is due to the rider's acting on the wrong assumption that his mount has refused to obey. The command almost always has been misunderstood by the horse because the rider did not make his meaning clear.

One of the greatest rewards of riding is the feeling a good horseman has of being in physical and mental agreement with his horse. For the horse is one of the most satisfying creatures to know, and happiness to rider and mount is highest when they both know what each other is about.

(This is the first of six informal articles on the art of horsemanship.)

Final Tryouts to Be Held For Olympic Team Places

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—The boys who have been training for the past four years in hope of being chosen for the 1940 United States Olympic teams won't be entirely disappointed. They'll get their chance to try out and if they prove themselves good enough, they'll receive tangible evidence of membership of an Olympic team, even though the games will not be held.

The possibility still exists that they will get a chance to compete in their proposed Pan-American Games as a substitute for the canceled Helsingfors Olympics.

Medals and Uniforms

Plans for the tryouts were made yesterday at a meeting of the American Olympic Committee. Although no definite conclusions were reached as to when they will be held, it seems likely the major events will go to California. It was settled, however, that the successful athletes will be given medals, uniforms, and certificates just as they would if the games were held. The 1940 winter sports teams, previously chosen, were formally voted members of the team.

The best prospect for the tryouts is that the track and field, boxing, and swimming events will go to the West Coast as parts of the "championships of the United States Olympians," proposed by Bill Henry of Los Angeles who was technical director of the 1932 Olympics. He presented an offer of $15,000 to defray expenses of the athletes, which would lighten considerably the burden on the amateur Athletic Union in connection with the National track and swimming championships.

Track at Fresno

The track championships are listed for Fresno, Calif., June 28 and 29; men's swimming at Portland, Ore., July 4-7 and women's swimming at Portland, Ore., Aug. 16-18. The Los Angeles meet, if held, will fill three or four days of the second week in July.

This offer of financial aid was strong enough to influence the Olympic Committee to vote in favor of holding tryouts even though President Lawrence Di Benedetto telegraphed a vigorous protest that these meets would interfere with the regularly scheduled championships.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—American Olympic Committee votes to hold trials and name Olympic team as honor to deserving athletes although Olympic Games will not be held.

HOT SPRINGS, Va.—Archie Henderson, Chapel Hill, N. C., beats Charles Hare, England, 6—1, 4—6, 6—0, 6—3, to win Hot Springs invitation tennis tournament; Mary Hardwick, England, defeats Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—4, 6—3, in women's final.

MINNEAPOLIS — Greg Rice, former Notre Dame star, betters accepted American 3,000 meters record, beating Taisto Maki and Walter Mehl in 8:18.9.

NEW YORK—Merton J. Cushman, New York, wins National amateur trapshooting title, scoring 96 of 100 from 19-yard line. D. Franklin Beck, Havre de Grace, Md., takes 16-yard target championship.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Unbeaten Harvard crew defeats Massachusetts Tech by two lengths and Princeton by four to win Compton Cup for fourth year, rowing 1¾ miles in 9:36.6.

NEW YORK—Yale oarsmen outsprint Columbia in last half mile to win Blackwell Cup varsity race by 15 feet, with Pennsylvania a bad third.

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — Cornell crew beats out Navy by a quarter length in season's first race for winners.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Manhattan College hands American International College its fourth straight setback, rowing Henley course in 5:05 to win by quarter length.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

The Strange Case of Woody Rich

Last spring at their Sarasota training camp the Red Sox had a husky young pitcher named Woodrow Rich. Boston fans remember him, although at the moment he is with the Louisville club of the American Association. Woody had very little to say and he shuffled around the lobby of the Sarasota Terrace Hotel like a bewildered farm boy who seemed lonesome for the cows and chickens. But when he put on a uniform he showed the crowd something. Scribes who could look back through the years compared his loose sidearm style with that of Grover Cleveland Alexander, one of the more famous "old masters" of the mound.

Rich was a sensation in the Grapefruit League. His fast ball and curve were well ahead of the hitters, and he opened Manager Joe Cronin's experienced eyes with a row of scoreless innings. Woody was one of those hurlers who did not impress the people in the stands. But after a while they suddenly realized that the opposition was not scoring any runs. Later they called him the outstanding mound rookie in Florida. How could the boy miss? Red Sox backers were confident that Cronin had the "find" of the year.

Made Good Start

When the American League campaign finally got under way, Rich continued to pitch the sort of ball that had made him a much-discussed prospect in the South. He won four of the first six games he started and local writers predicted he would easily go over the 15 victory level, with a good chance to reach 20. They checked the records for the last rookie hurler to make the 20 mark. Supported by the powerful Boston offense, Woody figured to be a tremendous factor in his team's battle to dethrone the Yankees.

But one afternoon in late May the youngster was pitching against Washington. In making a quick throw to first base, he injured his arm and was unable to put anything on the ball when he threw to the plate. Cronin had to take him out. Joe left him at Fenway Park when the club went West and Woody took long, easy workouts under the hot sun. But he was of no further use to the Red Sox that season. He was shifted to Louisville in early June, where Cronin hoped he could work himself back into shape.

This spring Rich joined the varsity again and everyone thought he was ready to fill the vacancy he left a year ago. But today he is back with Louisville, and those close to the Red Sox admit that he may never win another game in the American League. Boston fans are wondering why he turned sour so quickly—why such a great looking 1939 prospect should be a rather hopeless failure in '40—why he may never be a success in the big leagues?

Even the critics cannot answer these questions, but they do know that the Rich of April 1940 was a very different young pitcher than the Rich of April 1939. At first he was a sidearm thrower, when he left for Louisville the other day he was trying to throw half overhand and half to the side. Not only that, his latest "experiment" is a half turn of the body, so that he faces third base while in the act of delivering the ball to the batter. His style is completely changed. He no longer looks like "Old Alex," and certainly will never be one tenth as effective.

Style Changed

From the press box, it is whispered that too many fellows have tried to change Rich. He had trouble with his arm because he made a quick throw. But rest should have cleared this difficulty. Instead, apparently, someone tried to change his style on the theory that it was the sidearm throwing that bothered his arm. Woody was told to throw straight overhand, then halfway between straight overhand and his original sidearm style. It may be so many have come forth with suggestions and ideas that the boy does not know whether he is afoot or on horseback.

The writers are not alone in their suspicions of Rich's handling. One very prominent gentleman in the Red Sox family is of the same opinion. For obvious reasons, however, he cannot be quoted here. But he thinks that the only solution to the strange case of Woody Rich is this: let the boy pitch at Louisville exactly as he did when he first joined the Red Sox last spring. Let him start at the beginning and "find" himself all over again. His arm will come back. There is no reason to believe otherwise. He is young and strong. Give Cronin the same rookie in 1941 that he had in '39, and Joe will have a pretty good pitcher.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Results May 5

International League
Rochester 7-3, Baltimore 4-1. (first 10 innings).
Newark 11-10, Montreal 4-6.
Jersey City 10-4, Toronto 6-2.
Buffalo 5-2, Syracuse 3-1.

American Association
Columbus 6-2, Milwaukee 0-7.
Indianapolis 11, St. Paul 6.
Minneapolis 9, Louisville 8.
Toledo 3, Kansas City 1.

Pacific Coast League
San Francisco 7-4, Oakland 2-5.
San Diego 5-11, Sacramento 4-6 (second 10 innings).
Los Angeles 7-2, Hollywood 4-3.
Portland 5, Seattle 1 (second game rain).

Texas League
Dallas 13-6, Tulsa 6-5.
Beaumont 4-5, San Antonio 1-3.
Houston 4-7, Shreveport 3-6.
Oklahoma City 15-4, Forth Worth 13-4 second 8 inning tie, darkness).

Southern Association
Nashville 4-6, Birmingham 3-3.
Chattanooga 2-6, Little Rock 0-7.
New Orleans 7-3, Knoxville 1-2.
Memphis 4-0, Atlanta 2-6.

Eastern League
Hartford 6-6, Springfield 2-2.
Albany 9-7, Binghamton 6-6.
Scranton 13-2, Wilkes-Barre 7-6.
Elmira 5, Williamsport 3 (10 innings).

Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Diego	21	15	.583
Oakland	21	16	.568
Los Angeles	17	17	.500
Hollywood	18	19	.486
Seattle	15	16	.484
Sacramento	17	20	.450
San Francisco	16	19	.457
Portland	14	17	.452

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Results May 4

Pittsburgh 5, Penn State 4.
Dartmouth 7, Brown 2.
Harvard 6, Dartmouth 3.
Williams 6, Holy Cross 3.
Yale 5, Williams 4.

College Rugby

By the Associated Press

Result May 4

Harvard 18, Long Island 3.

Where To Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 N. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

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Recently a survey was made among motorists, who were asked, "What do you want most in a gasoline?" They answered, "Anti-knock, Power, Mileage, Pickup and All Around Performance." On each of these qualities they wanted, they were asked, "Does Nu-Blue Sunoco fill the bill?" They voted by a big majority that "Nu-Blue Sunoco does give us what we want most in a gasoline."

Springtime is MILEAGE TIME!

and in tests against 14 extra-priced gasolines NU-BLUE SUNOCO PROVED UNSURPASSED *in mileage*

Tests completed March 27, 1940 by Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory

NU-BLUE SUNOCO

SELLS AT REGULAR GAS PRICE

The Home Forum

A Worthless House, Beyond Price

UP AT THE LAKE we opened the cottage again after the long winter, and the ritual was the same as always—the key hidden in the rafters of the porch, the gush of imprisoned winter air as the door was opened, the first fire of logs carefully stored in a dry place last autumn, the airing of mattresses and bedding, the rush to set the ancient gramophone going as if it were a wonderful new toy, the cleaning and sweeping and painting, and the special taste of the first meal cooked in the old cracked stove, which never loses its strange wizardry

The same ritual as ever, the same ritual that prevails in millions of cottages all across America these spring days; but somehow this year it seemed more precious than usual—a safer retreat, a dearer sanctuary from a world in flames. Here as nowhere else, beyond the reach of newspaper, telephone or radio, here with the mountains and the great woods to protect us, and no sound louder than the faint drumming of a grouse, we could feel, for a little while at least, that we were back in a better age.

* * *

You may contend that America's great contribution to the civilization and culture of the world is electricity, or aviation, or any of the myriad gadgets of the workshop and laboratory. I will not argue with you. Up here, beside the lake, argument seems a futile business when we have so much to do before summer comes. But I will suggest, respectfully, between daubs of paint on the old rowboat, that America's unique addition to the world's store of worth-while things is the summer cottage, whether in the deep coast woods here, in the mountains, by the inland lakes and rivers, or beside the sea breakers and the beach.

You may advocate your castles on the Rhine. You may have your villas on the Mediterranean. You may produce photographs and memories of those gay cuckoo-clock cottages clinging to a sloping green field in the Alps, with small gray cows grazing about. You may quote poetry about the beamed, mud-wall cottages of England, where history and many an old story live.

Yes, they are finer works of architecture. They have a tradition that we lack. But there is a freedom, a certain feeling of ease, a touch of nature about the North American summer cottage which is of the very genius, the inner instinct of our race.

It is the very sprawling carelessness of our cottages here that makes them such a complete escape from a world of routine and regulation. It is the fact that they have no architecture, no long history, that makes them and their occupants quite irresponsible, as they should be. No oaken beams to be waxed, no fine old tiled floors to be scrubbed, no priceless bric-à-brac and ancient candlesticks to be polished. Here you are free of possessions, of the deadening power of ownership, of the glut of civilized life. Here alone, as nowhere else, are the binding threads of responsibility cut, the tyranny of things dissolved.

* * *

It doesn't matter, that is the thing. It doesn't matter whether the new porch built on at the rear conforms to the rules of architecture, to the theories of carpentry or even to the laws of gravity. There is no one to criticize. There is no standard to keep up, no old style and form to follow. Build as you please, wield your tools as the spirit moves you and fear no critical eye of neighbor, of building inspector, or traveler. Here, without union card, without restriction, a man is free to let his native genius flow as it will. Here emerges, as nowhere else in this well-ordered world, the inner character of man, the creative urge long suppressed, the unsuspected talent, appearing in most curious and rare forms, not always beautiful, not always craftsmanlike, but his own.

* * *

Or let him prepare his own boat for the summer, with that same seamanlike instinct which sent his ancestors across the seas in sailing ships. And let it be no fancy boat, no yacht, nothing larger than a rowboat or small launch, preferably old and feeble. There, without fear of damage, without engineer's papers, he may learn the intricate workmanship of the smallest craft where he would never dare to touch it, if people were about.

And observe how thought flows with paint as it is streaked across a newly sandpapered hull! How all the best in man's nature emerges, all the calm philosophy, long lost in the city's rush, returns in the act of quiet puttying and calking!

Indeed, I have always thought that, if the rulers of the world had boats to paint in the springtime, on the shore of a lake, in the first warm days when the leaves are breaking, then the world would be better managed. I have always contended that no man who owned a boat—an old boat, mind you, in constant need of repair and putty and paint and not too precious for unskilled hands—no man who has a boat to putty and paint would ever want to become a dictator. He would know, having painted and puttied and pondered in the sunshine, that such ambitions are the least important part of life.

That is why I say that the owner of the tumble-down cottage and the leaky boat is the great stabilizing force in our society. Watch him on the roads these days, his car overloaded, its springs strained and broken by loads of queer objects of furniture and supplies. Observe him returning from the week end, his hands richly colored with paint and rough from sandpaper. Note his strange interest in second-hand tools and old engines and shingle stains. Above all, note the sanity, the generosity, the content of the man who owns any kind of old, worthless habitation in the wilds, for it is a possession that possesses him and is beyond price.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

The Nightingale

Across the sea the nightingale
Now has the floating moon to sing.
So far away, the nightingale
Is not for us to hear in spring.
Now while he sings so joyfully,
I'll read what poets wrote when they
Drank of the tender, lilting songs
That drifted long ago, in May.

I read, and in my room so still,
At last the many rows of words
Begin to stir like waking birds;
And with no effort of my will,
And far and far and far away,
And faintly as the moon is pale
While showing in the sky at day—
I hear, I hear the nightingale!

WADE VAN DORE

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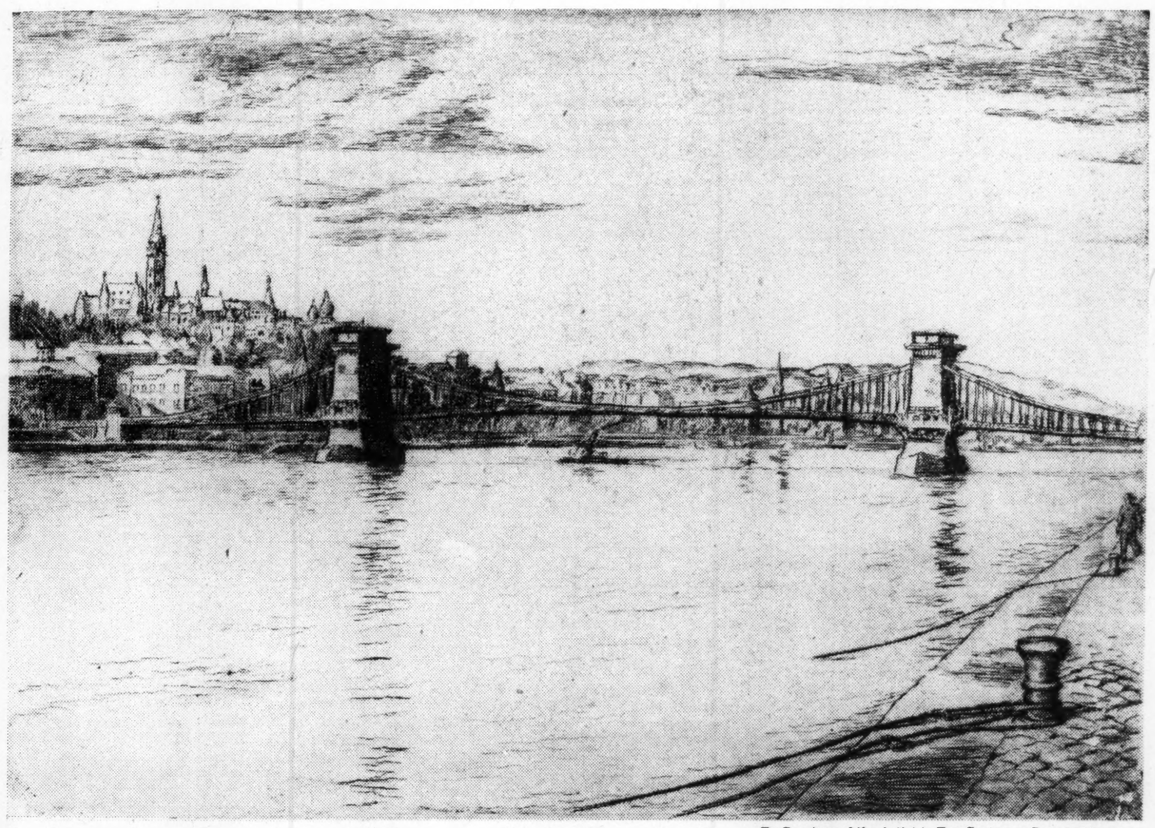

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAIN BRIDGE, BUDAPEST: *An Etching by Valer Ferenczy*

VALER FERENCZY has chosen for his etching a view of Budapest which no visitor to that delightful capital could have missed. The artist must have been standing at a spot near the end of the Corso, where many people linger at this time of year, after a pleasurable stroll along the east bank of the Danube.

Budapest owes much to the river Danube. It owes almost as much to the beautiful bridges which span the river at this spot. Three of them are suspension bridges, and while the Budapester would probably give pride of place to the graceful one-span Elizabeth Bridge, some hundred yards below, they also have a warm spot for the Szechenyi (Chain) Bridge which we see here. This is not only because it is the oldest of the great Budapest bridges, having been built between the years 1838 and 1848, but also because of the beautiful background of the ancient royal castle of Buda with the hills beyond, which make a strong appeal in the hot summer months, when the streets of Pest are dust-ridden and the sky is too parched for a breeze to rise even from the river.

Miles of Flamingos

THE NEXT MORNING an hour's walk brought us suddenly to a perfectly flat, open expanse of sand and clay. Five miles away a dense forest of palms appeared. It was a strange spectacle; evidently this was a lake bed part of the season. We became conscious of a distant hum in the air, so faint that we paid it little heed. But presently the sound reasserted itself. We turned to the right, climbed a gentle slope, and suddenly came in sight of a broad burnished sheet of shimmering water—Lake Hannington. On it lay bright pink patches, each one about a mile long—flamingos!

A few miles away stood the thousand-foot escarpment of the Rift Valley, a background of pearl and wisteria that the glassy water reflected. It formed one tonal mass with the lake whose shore line was scarcely discernible. Against this, the regiments of millions upon millions of flamingos receded in straight military lines, the pattern they made on the surface of the water indicating the depth limit at which they could feed. Each line of birds gradually narrowed as it trailed off in perspective, and their conch-shell reflections twinkled across the shining tide in infinitely delicate gradations, until only a bare thread of luminous pink-opal melted into the pale sapphire distance. The coralline armies were fishing, standing thigh-deep in the water, their heads and necks submerged, their crooked, specialized beaks on the bottom. Some, with their heads raised for air, kept up a continuous hum of conversation.

As we appeared, a vast cloud of them took flight, like a flurry of snowflakes churned into the sunlit air by a gust of wind, but the fugitives made no apparent gaps in the ranks of those that remained, with only their bodies showing above the water and packed as close together as stones in a wall.

We all sat down at the edge of the lake. The birds that had risen streamed out in ribbons and loops miles long, gradually circling back and once more settling down. New flights of flamingos kept arriving from the southern end of the lake to join the hosts already on the feeding ground. Their honking clatter vibrated in the distance.

A gem of unique splendor in Africa's crown, this turquoise and coral lake lay magically beautiful.—From "Frontiers of Enchantment," by W. R. LEIGH. (New York: Simon & Schuster.)

Naming the Rose

THIS MORNING, as I pinned bath towels on the line, I suddenly remembered the lines about the musk-rose, "Mid-May's eldest child." Absently I bit the leg off the clothespin. Now who wrote those lines? Where was that musk-rose? Keats, of course. I began to wish I had one.

I could just see Mid-May leading her eldest child to me by a petal. Let me see, I'd establish her by the yellow tea-roses. I hope I shall never find out that a musk-rose is merely a Dorothy Perkins, or a Mrs. Humphry Ward in disguise. D. Perkins is a rose in gingham, sunbonnet and a pink apron. I like her, but nobody could make a mystery of her; imagine a love-philter steeped from a Dorothy Perkins bush! No, a musk-rose must be glamorous, a bit on the exotic side.

It's hard to understand the folk who name roses. I myself could never say, "Run out and pick half-a-dozen Mrs. J. D. Eiseles." Or, "I believe Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller has the aphis." Imagine asking Bob to "spray Frau Karl Druschki," or "prune Mme. Joseph Perraud." . . .

No, I thought, it may be just as well I have nothing but plain American Beauty ramblers. I shall never have to pick the Duchess of Wellington, I can use plain shears on the old rambler instead.—From "Harvest at Stillmeadow," by GLADYS TABER. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

He Danced to Beethoven's Seventh Symphony

The greatest music always renews itself for us, always manifests the quality of changefulness. Music thus stamped—whether it is by Beethoven or Bach or Haydn, Brahms or Wagner, or some other master equally vital and inexhaustible—may, indeed, be recognized by this simple test: that it seems to mean different things to different generations—that it speaks to succeeding epochs in varying ways. . .

Beethoven's Seventh Symphony is a case in point. Think, for example, of the many and conflicting things that this music has meant for its interpreters!

We are all familiar with Wagner's belief that the Seventh Symphony represents an exalted expression of the dance in its highest condition, "the happiest realization of the movements of the body in its ideal form"—a view of Beethoven's music which has been taken perhaps too literally by some who have attempted to illustrate Wagner's conception. But at least it may be said that Wagner himself had the courage of his conviction in this matter, as we learn from an engaging and little known recollection that his son, the late Siegfried Wagner, included in the course of some memoirs of his own youth. "I remember," wrote Siegfried, "that once in Vienna, near the end of my father's life, Liszt, on the occasion of his last meeting with my father, played Beethoven's Seventh Symphony on the piano. This led to an incident that produced a very merry effect upon us children. While Liszt was playing in the music-room, surrounded by a group of listeners including my mother and a few friends, we children listened from without. Suddenly, when Liszt came to the Scherzo of the Symphony, we saw our father enter the room, and, unnoticed by Liszt or his hearers, break into a most skilful dance—one would have thought that he was a youth of twenty. It was all we could do to keep from betraying our pleasure by delighted laughter. One thing, I am convinced, is certain: Beethoven himself could not have imagined his Scherzo danced more effectively.—From "Toscanini and Great Music," by Lawrence Gilman (New York: Farrar & Rinehart)

Cycle

Nothing lovely ever ends—it is false to say
The jeweled night has ended
The golden day.
Day may gild a few stars over or outshine a moon
But night will walk in heliotrope
Late or soon—
Nothing lovely really ends—never mind the books
And their contentions—all we need
Are long and deeper looks.

KATHRINE H. WILLIAMS

"A bountiful eye"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY NORMAL human being would like to be blessed with abundance, with sufficiency, in all his circumstances, capabilities, and supplies. The Bible contains a conditional assurance of abundance (Proverbs 22:9): "He that hath a bountiful eye shall be blessed." According to this promise, "a bountiful eye" must precede the state of being blessed. It must see the amplitude, abundance, and unlimitedness of good.

Many benefactors of the race have possessed this vision of good, but none so bountifully as did Jesus of Nazareth. His spiritual perception of the perfection of God and man was so clear that in his thinking he never attached imperfection or lack to either. His realization of health as spiritual was so unfailing that he healed all manner of disease. His understanding of the everlasting goodness of the real man made it possible for him to overcome sin for those who sought his help. His vision of good was so unlimited that he gave of that substance to those who were not yet possessed of the true perception of its abundance.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy thus defines "eyes" (p. 586): "Spiritual discernment,—not material but mental." Thus if "eyes" mean "spiritual discernment," the "bountiful eye" would mean abundant spiritual perception and discernment.

Christian Science is teaching its students another fact, as stated in Science and Health (p. 86), namely, that "mortal mind sees what it believes as certainly as it believes what it sees." Accordingly, if we are accepting the material beliefs of limitation, failure, fear, and sickness, we are seeing them as real in experience; but if, through appreciation and appropriation of bountiful spiritual discernment, we learn to turn to Spirit as the source of all good, then ours will be a vaster vision, and consequently a healthier, happier, and more abundant experience.

Since mortal mind, so called, "sees what it believes," if one habitually believes in sickness one will see sickness as something real in human experience. Belief in limitation, lack, and meagerness sees the expression of itself. One looking for and believing in malice, jealousy, and unkindness will find them outwardly manifested. Conversely, dwelling on, understanding, and expecting boundless Love to be demonstrated, enables one to see good externalized in his experience and surroundings.

As mental doors are opened by Christianly scientific study, we begin to realize that God never planned for His children limited health, meager supply, failing good, loss, grief, lack, or sin. To have "a bountiful eye," an enlarged spiritual vision of reality, means to recognize these facts. It means to cultivate better thinking, more complete obedience to divine Principle, thereby gaining increased freedom, spirituality, and understanding. It is demonstrably true that as we cease to look for, believe in, dwell on, and express evil, we experience less of evil in our environment and our lives.

Mortal mind's restricted vision is bounded by matter. We need to watch carefully and refuse constantly to have our vision so bounded. Only an intelligent understanding of God as Spirit, Mind, Love, can inspire trust in Him. Only a true discernment of man as the spiritual reflection of God can inspire unfailing love for man. And only a broad, clear vision of the supreme government of divine Principle can give hope and confidence in the final triumph of good in human experience.

Freeing our thinking from the narrowness and bondage of material sense means a constant, intelligent outgrowing of belief in the reality of evil, and a persistent replacing of such belief by confidence in and practice of good. To feel a bountiful sense of love for all the world, a kind and understanding tolerance for others' points of view, brings a sense of peace to the individual and adds that much to the peace of the world.

Paul, in his second letter to the Corinthians, says (4:17, 18), "Our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory; while we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen: for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal." It is the limited material sense, which cannot see beyond matter, that must be replaced by spiritual sense, that boundless discernment which glimpses the eternal and infinite.

An understanding of Christian Science brings the clear vision which penetrates the limiting walls of ignorance and fear and sees, beyond the restricting clouds of materiality, selfishness, and self-will, the spiritual reality. It reveals the goodness of all that is real, the boundlessness of all that God bestows, the wider horizons and broader views of the "bountiful eye," which will indeed be blessed.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

„A bőséges szem"

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

MINDEN NORMÁLIS EMBER szeretne a bőség és elegendőség áldásában részt venni, viszonyaiban, képességében és ellátásában. A Biblia a bőségnek egy föltételhez kötött ezen biztosítását tartalmazza (Példab. 22:9): „A bőséges szemü ember megáldatik" (Angol Biblia fordítás). Ezen igéret szerint az áldást a „bőséges szem"-nek kell megelőzni; a jónak dús, bőséges és határtalan voltját kell előbb meglátnia.

Az emberi faj sok jótevője látta ilyennek a jót, de egyik sem látta a bőségét olyan tökéletesen, mint a názáreti Jézus. Az Isten és az ember tökéletességét olyan szellemi tisztasággal értette, hogy sohasem kapcsolt hozzájuk tökéletlenséget vagy hiányt a gondolataiban. Az egészség szellemi voltát olyan megbízhatóan értette, hogy avval mindenféle betegséget meg tudott gyógyítani. Az igazi ember örök jóságának tudatával megsemmisítette azoknak a bűneit, akik segítségért hozzá fordúltak. A jót olyan határtalannak látta, hogy tudott a lényegéből adni azoknak, akik a jónak bőséges voltát még nem értették meg.

Mary Baker Eddy, művében, a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) tankönyvében, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával, 586-ik oldal) így adja meg a „szem" definícióját: „Szellemi megkülönböztetés,—nem anyagi, hanem elmei dolog." Ha tehát a „szem" „szellemi megkülönböztetést" jelent, akkor a „bőséges szem" bőséges szellemi megkülönböztetést és észlelést jelent.

A Krisztusi Tudomány a tanulóit egy a Science and Healthben kijelentett másik tényre is tanítja, tudniillik, hogy „a halandó elme azt látja, amit hisz, ép oly biztosan, mint hogy hisz abban, amit lát" (86-ik oldal) E szerint, ha elfogadjuk a korlátozottság, kudarc, félelem és betegség anyagi hiedelmeit, akkor azokat a mindennapi életben valóságoknak vesszük; de ha a bőséges szellemi megkülönböztetés helyes értékelése és megszerzése által mint minden jó forrásához, a Szellemhez tanulunk fordulni, akkor mérhetetlenül kifejlődik a látó képességünk és ennek következtében egészségesebb, boldogabb és bőségesebb lesz a mindennapi életünk.

Mert az úgynevezett halandó elme „azt látja, amit hisz", ha valaki szokásszerűen hisz a betegségben, akkor a betegséget a mindennapi életben valóságnak fogja látni. A korlátozottságban, hiányban, szűkösségben való hit önmagának kifejezését látja. Aki rosszakaratot, féltékenységet és szívtelenséget keres, és aki ezekben hisz, annak számára ezek külsőleg is ki lesznek fejezve. Viszont a határtalan Szeretetről való gondolkozás, annak megértése és bebizonyulásának elvárása arra képesíti az embert, hogy láthassa meg a jónak mindennapi életében és környezetében való tárgyilagos megjelenését.

Amint a Krisztusi Tudomány tanulmányozása kinyitja az elmei ajtókat, kezdjük látni, hogy Isten sohasem szánt gyermekeinek korlátolt egészséget, szűkös ellátást, ki nem elégítő jót, veszteséget, szomorúságot, hiányt, vagy bűnt. Akinek „bőséges" a szeme, azaz aki részt vesz a valóságnak megbővült szellemi látományában, az felismeri ezt a tényt. Az ilyen ember igyekezik helyesebben gondolkozni és az isteni Alapelvnek hűségesebben engedelmeskedni, s ez által nagyobb fokú szabadságot, szellemiességet és értelmet nyer. Bebizonyíthatóan igaz, hogy minél kevésbbé fogunk mindenütt gonoszságot látni, benne hinni, gonosz gondolatokban tartózkodni és azokat hangoztatni, annál kevésbbé fog a gonosz környezetünkben és tapasztalatainkban kifejezésre jutni.

A halandó elme korlátolt látóerejét az anyag határolja. Gondosan kell arra figyelnünk és folytonosan ellent kell szegülnünk annak, hogy a mi látóképességünk is határok közé legyen szorítva. Csakis annak az intelligens értelme, hogy az Isten Szellem, Elme, Szeretet, tud Benne bizalmat kelteni. Csakis az embernek mint Isten szellemi visszatükrözésének igaz felismerése tud iránta kifogyhatatlan szeretetet ébreszteni. És csakis az isteni Alapelv legfelsőbb kormányzásának bő, tiszta látománya adhatja meg a jónak az emberi életben aratandó végleges győzelmében való reményt és bizalmat.

Gondolkozásunknak az anyagi elgondolás szegénységétől és bilincseitől való felszabadítása azt jelenti, hogy kinövünk—folytonosan és intelligensen—a gonosz valóságába vetett hiten és hogy ezt a hitet állhatatosan a jóban való bizalommal és annak gyakorlásával cseréljük fel. Az egész világ iránt érzett bőséges szeretet, a mások szempontjaival szemben tanusított jóságos, megértő türelem az egyénnek a béke érzését hozza meg, s ezen mértékben járul hozzá a világ békéjéhez is.

Pál Apostol a Korinthusbeliekhez írt második levelében ezt mondja (4:17, 18): „Mert a mi pillanatnyi könnyű szenvedésünk igenigen nagy örök dicsőséget szerez nekünk: Mivelhogy nem a láthatókra nézünk, hanem a láthatatlanokra; mert a láthatók ideig valók, a láthatatlanok pedig örökkévalók." Az anyagon túllátni nem tudó korlátolt anyagi elgondolást kell a szellemi elgondolással kicserélni, azon határtalan észleléssel, mely az örökkévalót és a végtelent pillantja meg.

A Krisztusi Tudomány megértése meghozza azt a tiszta látóerőt, mely a tudatlanság és félelem határfalain áthatolva látja—az anyagiasság, önzés és önakarat korlátoló felhőin túl—a szellemi valóságot. Feltárja a jóságát mindennek ami valódi, Isten minden adományának határtalan voltát és a „bőséges szem" szélesebb látókörét és tárasabb látományát, ami biztosan meg lesz áldva.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1940

Doughnut 'Holes' Are Put on Sale

'At last the void in the irrepressible 'dunklet' is made available for the public consumption.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

At last the pessimist is vindicated!

He who is credited with always seeing the "hole" while optimists saw the doughnut, apparently saw something. At least, the "holes" have been commercialized, and in a Roslindale doughnut shop is a sign reading "Holes for sale." The dough "punched" out of the doughnut-to-be, is cooked and makes a tiny ball, that sells by the small bag full.

* * *

For those who enjoy dividends of song from happy bird neighbors, now is the time to think about wren-ting that empty bird bungalow that went into storage last fall. Jenny and Johnny House Wren make delightful companions around a suburban home and they're not too fussy. Even a tin can, a flower pot or a few boards nailed together with a hole in one side, can be acceptable.

* * *

How do birds find their way South in the fall and North again in the spring? This question has long been a topic for discussion among researchers.

According to Dr. Stanley C. Ball of Yale, birds navigate by the sun. "At least," he says, "at the start of ther journey and in early morning and late afternoon their route is outlined by the light of the rising or setting sun on treetops and is by no means the straight-line flight popularly imagined." Dr. Ball studied the departure of song birds from the Gaspe Peninsula in Quebec. He found they tend to follow the tree lines, especially along ridges. A relatively narrow strip of water or a patch of cleared country will turn them aside many miles out of their way.

* * *

Admirals in the merchant marine may sound like fiction, but Boston ship news scribes found one the other day, and he was rated admiral in a foreign navy at that! It was genial Capt. J. Raymond Hodges of the new motorship Mormacdove of Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., in from South America. Captain Hodges, as skipper of the old Commercial Traveler, in the Boston-Gulf trade, took his craft to Colombia in 1937, when the owners sold it to that Government. The ship was renamed Cucuta, and Skipper Hodges was made Admiral, serving nine months before returning to the United States —and his old job.

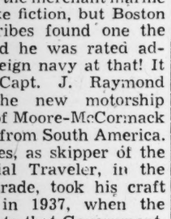
* * *

Harvard astronomers are enthusiastic about the new star-counting machine devised by Dr. Sidney W. McCluskey of Warner and Swasey Observatory and R. M. Scott of Harvard. Men have been counting the stars ever since astronomy began but this is the first time a really important device has been perfected that would take away the monotony of long tedious hours of labor, and free men of natural science for the greater task of correlating and analyzing data gained. The heart of the new machine is an electric eye which scans an astronomical plate evenly from east to west and back again until the whole plate is covered, chalking up the number of stars in different magnitudes as it goes along, much as the telephone company counts the number of telephone calls each customer makes during the course of a month.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and mild this afternoon; occasional showers tonight, continuing into Tuesday morning, followed by clearing and cooler late Tuesday afternoon; slightly warmer tonight, with lowest temperature in the lower 50's; gentle to moderate variable and southerly winds tonight, becoming northwesterly during Tuesday.



Maine: Increasing cloudiness followed by scattered showers tonight and Tuesday; cooler in the interior Tuesday.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Scattered showers tonight; Tuesday cloudy and cooler.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, scattered showers tonight and probably in east portion Tesday morning; warmer in the west and north portions; cooler Tuesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, scattered showers tonight and possibly Tuesday morning; warmer in the interior tonight; cooler Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming fresh southerly tonight and shifting to northwest Tuesday; scattered showers tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period May 6 to May 11, 1940, Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Clearing slowly over North Atlantic States and fair over Middle Atlantic States first part of the week with slowly rising temperature. Showers near middle of the week and fair towards the end with temperatures near normal.

Official Temperatures

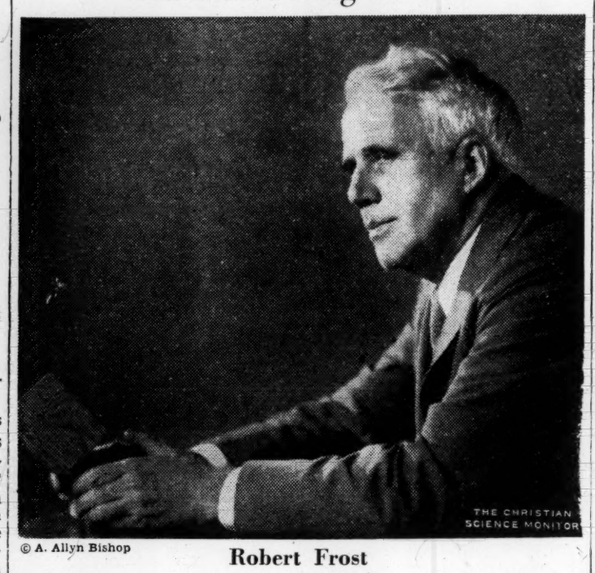
	A	B		A	B
Boston	55	59	New Orleans	65	82
Chicago	65	75	New York	56	70
Denver	46	64	Norfolk	57	71
Helena	39	58	Philadelphia	61	70
Kansas City	66	89	St. Louis	69	95
Los Angeles	53	70	San Francisco	51	62
Miami	67	77	Washington	55	72
Minneapolis	44	81			

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 6.
B—Maximum, May 5.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:40 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Tuesday, 11:08 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:18 p. m., Monday.

Talks to Young Writers



© A. Allyn Bishop

Robert Frost
New England poet.

Regionalism All Right in Art If Market Is World, Frost Says

"When I hear and read of people who say the glory has departed from New England my reaction is, 'Well, it's still in the United States, isn't it?'" said Robert Frost, winner three times of the Pulitzer prize for poetry, addressing an advanced class on "Contemporary Writers" at Boston University Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Frost, with his usual informality, failed to deliver the advertised address, "The Philosophy of a Modern Poet," and discussed "regionalism in art" instead.

He paused half way through his talk to take notice of this fact but, he said, "perhaps it is just as well, anyway it amounts to the same thing—it's all part of my philosophy anyway."

"In a recent book on New England which tells how this region has come back into its own by the raising of horses and hens, no mention is made of New England literature," Mr. Frost told his audience ruefully. "So you had better not pay too much attention to what I say to you. After all, according to the learned author of that book I don't exist. Of course, I've been writing poetry in New England for 50 years, but what's that compared with horses and hens."

"As a matter of fact I raise hens and horses, too—and they're in my poetry. The thing about regionalism is that you have to be regional in your art and national and international in your market. When you think of the great literary figures of New England you can see that New England is a wandering spirit, not a place—except to come from."

"Anyway, I hear too much these days about regionalism in art. People are always asking me what to do about New England. Let's don't do anything about it. Let's don't get self-conscious because we think we have to do something about it. Let's just read and write."

Mr. Frost told the tyro writers: "The trouble with most of you young writers today is that you are too bookish. You write unconscious memories from what you have read. You are afraid to tell on your families and yourselves."

"I always feel when I see a disclaimed in the front of a book you know, 'all the characters in this book are fictitious and so on,' that what it really should say is 'all the characters in this book are real.' I've written seven books and I haven't had to use one disclaimer line. All of my poems are from life. Of course, they all go through changes—'sea changes,' but they're all real people. Once a lady read, in my presence, a poem which I intended as a portrayal of herself. At first I was worried that she would recognize herself and then I was annoyed when I found she hadn't."

"All of my poems come from a little circle about 14 miles in diameter—that's where they come from but not where they go to."

Mr. Frost drifted away from regionalism to talk about literature. "Literature," he said, "is a kind of forgiveness. Something happens to you and it hurts too much at first to do anything about it, but after a while you write a poem about it—when there is only just enough sting left to make you eloquent, and then you find it doesn't bother you any more."

Cambridge Population Drops 4,100

Complete census figures for the University City give the total count as 109,543 persons.

Cambridge has 4,100 less inhabitants than it did in 1930, according to Patrick J. Murray, Manager of the Eastern Area of the United States Bureau of the Census, who announced today that Cambridge in 1930 had a population of 113,643 and that figures completed today showed the present figure to be 103,543.

This decrease Mr. Murray said he believed to be the result of a large migrant population and the growth registered in near-by rural communities.

Mr. Murray also stated that response to the coupons recently printed in newspapers asking those who have not been enumerated was very satisfactory and that more than 100 requests have reached the census office in the Chamber of Commerce Building. Mr. Murray made a plea that any remaining individuals that have not been reached contact the bureau at once as enumeration is in its final stages.

Cities and towns which have been completely enumerated follow:

	1930	1940
Cambridge	113,643	109,543
Waltham	39,247	39,633
Watertown	34,913	35,110
Stowe	1,142	1,228
Sudbury	1,182	1,725
Holliston	2,864	2,971
Carlisle	569	746

Boston Cathedral Gets New Rector

The Rev. Dr. Edwin Jan van Etten, for 22 years rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., has accepted election as Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Tremont Street, Boston, and will take office sometime in September.

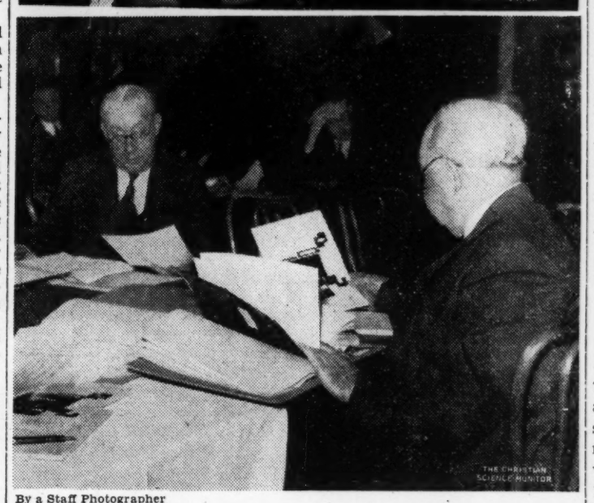
Announcement of his acceptance was made in a communication from the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Bishop of Massachusetts, read in the Cathedral yesterday.

Dr. van Etten graduated from Amherst College in 1905, and from the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, in 1911, after having spent several years as a master at St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass.

From 1911-14 he was an assistant minister of Trinity Church, Boston; from 1914-18, rector of Christ Church, New York. Since 1918 he has been rector of Calvary Church, a parish of over 2,700 communicants.

Dr. van Etten, in 1921, was the first clergyman to broadcast a complete church service over the air.

Scan Rail Services



By a Staff Photographer

At the Old Colony Hearing in the Hotel Lenox

Top, left to right—Alden C. Brett, Treasurer of the Hood Rubber Company, Chairman of the Special Committee on Railroads of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and W. H. Day, Manager of the Transportation Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce.

Bottom—Prof. Charles B. Breed, head of the Department of Civil Engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and authority on railroad affairs, and Aliver E. Sweet, Director of the Bureau of Finance, Interstate Commerce Commission.

State Government Honest, Saltonstall Tells Women

"What Massachusetts wants is honesty and efficiency in government, at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayers," declared Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the annual meeting today of the Women's Republican Club of Cambridge at the Hotel Continental. "We are doing everything we can," he claimed, "to run an efficient and an honest government for the benefit of all the people."

Interviewed prior to this luncheon talk, Gov. Saltonstall expressed himself as "pleased," that Massachusetts has an unpledged delegation to the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia next month.

Regarding the present National Administration, the Governor in his luncheon address said: "I am confident that a Republican Administration can give a greater opportunity for jobs and an improvement in administration.

"In this State," he added, "we have a record to sustain in our two years of Administration. Our best policy has been to be truthful and honest with the public, financially and morally."

He also expressed confidence that when "the voters understand the issues of our State, they cannot fail to vote correctly."

Another luncheon speaker was Edward D. Sirois, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, who sketched briefly the organization of his Committee. After saying that it should work in closest harmony with the National Committee, he added: "Such groups as the Women's Republican Club of Cambridge should be to the Republican State Committee as the State Committee is to the National Committee."

Officers elected at today's meeting are: President, Dr. Adeline F. Dunham; Vice-President, Mrs. Federick W. Pfaff; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Everett B. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. William McKinley; Treasurer, Mrs. Joseph M. McElroy.

Model Plane Soars Up in Air, Falls To Earth—but Where?

PAWTUCKET, R. I., May 6 (AP) —If a red and blue model monoplane should swoop past your head, coming from the general direction of Narragansett Park in this city, please grab it and return it to Bernard Collins, of Providence. It won a sustained flight record for him at a model airplane meet yesterday, and then lit out for parts unknown.

Bernard launched the plane before 2,000 onlookers at the meet. For nine minutes, 45 seconds, necks were twisted and untwisted as it zoomed around the field hanging up one record after another.

Coming out of a bank, it suddenly left the park heading in the general direction of North Africa, and when last seen through the judges' binoculars was still going strong.

Adult Education For Wasp Sailors

Dennis W. Delaney, State WPA administrator, today announced that the WPA Recreation Section would tonight begin an adult education program on board the Airplane Carrier Wasp, now anchored at the Army Base in South Boston.

Courses will be given in arts and crafts and choral groups will be started. Instruction will be given from 6 to 8 p. m. daily. The object of the classes will be to give the 1,200 men aboard ship free-time activity. Commander W. W. Witherspoon is in charge of the men's recreation program.

Commuters at Hyde Park Ask Hourly Rail Service

Protests mounted in the Hyde Park area of Boston today against a curtailment of commuters' train service of the New Haven Railroad which went into effect, as scheduled, this morning.

More than 200 commuters signed petitions asking the New Haven and the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities to install hourly service for a trial period of one month. The petitions were circulated by City Councilor James J. Goode and several others as they waited for their trains at the Hyde Park Station.

Councilor Goode spoke to the assembled crowds and flayed the New Haven for repeated curtailment of service during the past five years. The petitions were circulated yesterday by house-to-house canvass, which also was continuing today. They will be presented to the Commission for a public hearing, scheduled for some time this week.

Meanwhile, Congressman John W. McCormack (D) wired a protest from Washington to the Department of Public Utilities. Others who took similar action included City Councilors Charles I. Taylor and Maurice H. Sullivan, former City Councilor Robert Gardiner Wilson, and Sheriff Frederick Sullivan.

A group of City Councilors headed by William Galvin of Charlestown, President of the Council, prepared to introduce a joint order asking the City Law Department and Thomas H. Dorgan, legislative agent of the City, to intervene and ask a trial period of hourly service. Proponents of this plan suggested the New Haven might use one or two-car gasoline trains.

Scheduled for a hearing tomorrow in the Suffolk Superior Court is a bill in equity filed by State Senator Thomas M. Burke of Hyde Park seeking to restrain the New Haven from revising its schedule. Senator Burke contends the curtailment is illegal, because he was not notified by the D. P. U. of any hearing on the question. The State law provides that a legislator must be notified when a hearing is held on a question affecting a common carrier in his district.

Other groups protesting the curtailment include the Hyde Park Board of Trade and the Voters Improvement Association.

Strict Use of No-Hiring Rule Is Urged by Research Bureau

Urging stricter application of the no-hiring policy at City Hall, and its extension to county and school workers, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today warned that savings realized in 1939 on personnel costs are in danger of evaporating through relaxation of the policy and because of annual salary increases.

While commending Mayor Maurice J. Tobin for effectively applying the policy of not replacing workers who drop out for one reason or another, the Bureau recommended comprehensive consolidation of public works and financial departments. This would bring larger numbers of employees under single department heads, facilitate inter-departmental transfers and adjustments, and thus accelerate a no-hiring policy.

The Bureau also urged that the Mayor be given veto power over school and county personnel increases.

Enormous Pressure

"In a time," says the Bureau's latest bulletin, "when the pressure for employment is enormous and eligible lists are choked with applicants, refusal to fill jobs is not a simple matter and city officials who have partially enforced no-hiring merit commendation."

Nevertheless, the Bureau continues, "there is a clear connection between Boston's high costs and its public pay rolls. Evidences of overmanning are borne out by detailed examination of the City's activities. . . . Under the circumstances, there can be little support for the argument that no-hiring opportunities have run their course."

The Bureau then asserts that application of no-hiring has been especially effective in the Public Works Department, in the Park Department and in certain other agencies, the financial savings have not been great, largely because of gaps in enforcing the policy elsewhere and because of annual salary increases.

Step-rate Raises

Annual step-rate raises add nearly $100,000 each year in city maintenance departments, exclusive of the Library which has adopted a sweeping salary revision plan of its own.

In this connection, the Bureau states that while 571 employees have been eliminated by the no-hiring policy since Mayor Tobin took office, only $288,418 has been cut from the City pay roll.

In Boston's schools annual step-rate increases, according to the Bureau, amount to some $200,000 each year. The partial readjustment of teaching staff for a 10 per cent decline in school population has about equalled the cumulative effect of salary increases, the Bureau states, and hence school pay rolls remain at peak levels.

Recommendations

As an aid to more effective application of the no-hiring policy the Bureau makes four specific recommendations:

(1) Departmental reorganization by consolidating public works agencies and financial activities of the City in line with available plans. It has been demonstrated that the larger the working force under unified control, the easier it is to leave vacancies unfilled and make personnel adjustments.

(2) Clarification of city control over county appointments. If legal action discloses a serious absence of budgetary control over county personnel, the City should take the leadership in securing corrective legislation.

(3) Increased mayoral authority over personnel in school and other independent agencies. Two years ago the City administration sought a complete veto power over all expenditures by departments outside its control. While this desirable proposal failed, the Research Bureau believes that as a compromise measure the Mayor should be given authority to veto pay roll increases. This might take the form of mayoral authority to veto increases above 1940 pay roll costs.

(4) Continued strengthening of the personnel powers of the Budget Department. Further centralization of personnel matters would fill the City's long-standing need for a personnel agency. If substantial progress is made along the foregoing lines, it would probably be desirable to provide a personnel officer.

Lawrence Probe Expanding

Information secured in an investigation by the Massachusetts Division of Civil Service into alleged job-selling in the Lawrence City government will be turned over to Hugh E. Cregg, District Attorney of Essex County, Ulysses J. Lupien, State Civil Service Director, announced today.

Mr. Lupien said the facts obtained in the investigation are so serious that action by the District Attorney is warranted. The Director has already conferred with District Attorney Cregg, and is expected to arrange a second meeting shortly.

The Lawrence investigation has been in progress for several months and is regarded as the most extensive ever conducted by the Civil Service Division.

Several members of the police and fire department have been interviewed, and a number of them, it is reported, have turned over to the Division valuable information. The inquiry is expected to include other Lawrence departments.

Daffodils Bloom at Horticultural Hall

Thousands of daffodils and rhododendrons are attracting visitors to the first of free annual spring flower shows sponsored by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society today and tomorrow in its Hall at 300 Massachusetts Avenue.

For several years the display of daffodils has been scheduled to coincide with the annual meeting of the Society, the 111th session of which opens today at 3 p. m. This year rhododendrons were added as a special feature, similar to the azalea display last year.

The combined show, which is open today from 2 to 9 p. m. and tomorrow from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., includes blooms and plants from nearly all sections of the State. The lateness of spring, according to the exhibition manager, Arno H. Nehrling, has reduced the number of blooms available, but all major classifications of daffodils are represented to provide adequate scope for judging; Britain's Royal Horticultural Society rules are being followed. Prize vases are being awarded.

A non-competitive exhibit, the rhododendrons are the feature of the collection of new hybrids by Charles Dexter of Sandwich, on Cape Cod. To be on time for the annual meeting, these blooms were "forced" by Ernest Borowski of Norwood, professional florist for Mr. Dexter, who in his floral hobby has become the State's leading hybridizer, according to Mr. Nehrling.

Of special interest is the Leedsii (small cup) classification of daffodils, which is the only pink variety of a flower generally found only in yellows and whites.

Daffodil classifications on exhibit include: yellow trumpets (trumpet and perianth pure yellow); white trumpets (perianth and trumpet white or nearly so), bicolor trumpets (perianth white, trumpet yellow); Incomparabilis with yellow perianth and Incomparabilis with white parianth; Barrii with yellow perianth and Barrii with white perianth; Giant Leedsii, Leedsii, Triandrus hybrids, Cyclamineus hybrids, Jonquilla hybrids, Tazetta hybrids (mostly bunch-flowered), Poeticus, and double varieties.

Gardens represented include those of Mrs. Robert W. Sayles in Chestnut Hill, Joseph Breck and Sons of Boston, and Frylink Gardens of New York.

Other flower shows scheduled by the Society for the near future are: Tulip, May 23-24; Iris, June 7-8, and Peony and Rose, June 19-20.

By a Staff Photographer

A Scene at Horticultural Hall

Mrs. Percy Merry, President of Newton Highlands Garden Club, and display of daffodils

Faith in Christian Church Is Urged

"As we watch the hungry jaws of wars and rumors of wars voraciously grasping more peoples in their sharp teeth," observed Rector A. L. Kinsolving of Trinity Church in his sermon yesterday, "let us remember that these dissensions in the political order will not last forever.

"The Christian church," recalled Dr. Kinsolving, "has lived through and survived many terrible and ominous epochs. In season and out of season, the church must go on knitting together little centers of humanity in the great fabric of Christian fellowship, sending out pastors and shepherds to meet the needs in the heart of humanity, answering the deepest hunger of mankind, by giving to humans the pastoral heart and teaching them to fulfill Christ's injunction, 'Feed my sheep.'"

Another comment from the City's pulpits on the world situation yesterday was that of the Rev. O. B. Hawes, Minister Emeritus of Second Church Unitarian: "At the present moment, governments and nations are busy developing their natural resources, strengthening their armaments. That is considered the practical thing to do. But physical power in the hands of men like Hitler is a menace to all humanity, and all our material resources and all physical forces will not solve any problem unless we have developed and learned how to use spiritual power, with which to direct and control them."

Grossman Put In Advisory Group

Maxwell B. Grossman, President of the Massachusetts Envelope Company, was appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today as a member of the Advisory Board of the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Violet Ker Seymer, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Keep Off the Grass," featuring Jimmy Durante, Ray Bolger, Jane Froman and Ilka Chase. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour in "The Road to Singapore." 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Castle on the Hudson," with John Garfield. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Five Little Peppers at Home," 4:25, 7:55.

Exeter—
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Also group of short films. 2:35, 5:40, 8:40.

Fenway—
"An Angel From Texas," with Eddie Albert, Rosemary Lane, and Wayne Morris. 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Shooting High," with Jane Withers and Gene Autry. 1:05, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55.

Fine Arts—
"The Life of Giuseppe Verdi," starring Gigli and Gaby Morlay. 1:10, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," starring Raymond Massey. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Free, Blonde and 21," with Lynn Barl. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. Also "Information Please." 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25.

Metropolitan—
"Buck Benny Rides Again," with Jack Benny. 10a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise," with Sidney Toler. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

Modern—
"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Orpheum—
"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with Lana Turner, Joan Blondell and George Murphy. 9:25 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Paramount—
"An Angel from Texas," with Eddie Albert, Rosemary Lane and Wayne Morris. 9, 11:25 a. m., 1:55, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50. Also "Shooting High," with Jane Withers and Gene Autry. 10:15 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6, 8:40.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Enemy Agent," with Richard Cromwell and Helen Vinson. 11:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:15. Also "Manhattan Shakedown." 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:45, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama." 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:55.

South Station Theater—
"Radio's Information, Please," "Robert Benchley Makes Home Movies," "Going Places With Graham McNamee," "Fishing Fleets of Sweden," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 1:05, 4:10, 7:10, 10:15. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with Lana Turner, Joan Blondell and George Murphy. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Telepix—
"Information Please," with Christopher Morley; "Barbadoes Island and Washington travelogues"; "The Story of Wheat"; "College Songs"; latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Secret Agent," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." 11 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Tremont—
"Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett and Adolph Menjou. Also "Stanley and Livingston," with Spencer Tracey and Cedric Hardwicke. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Burgess Meredith in "Of Mice and Men." 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. Also "He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Ma, He's Making Eyes At Me." 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. Also "Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 2:30, 5:55, 9:25.

Radio—Page 14

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Dance

Symphony Hall—
"Dance of the Ages," presented by Ted Shawn and his men dancers. 8:30.

Other Events

Boston Garden—
Ringling Bros. and Barnum Bailey Circus. Daily at 2:15 and 8:15.

Music

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—
Concert by the Malden WPA Orchestra, Walter Mayo, conductor. 8.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by advanced students of Raymond Havens. Mr. Havens himself will play Saint-Saens Concerto in C minor. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Enjoyment of Prints by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Concert by Mr. Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Mr. Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Maine Probe Turns to Relief Prior to Barrows' Election

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 6—Outside auditors, probing into Maine's financial transactions involving the office of former State Controller William A. Runnells, resigned, have reached the point where their investigations have turned into an examination of Federal Emergency Relief Authority disbursements in 1933 to 1936. In view of the fact that Republican Party platforms have called for a reopening, through the Department of Justice, of the investigation into the handling of FERA funds announcements of the findings of the auditors are awaited with particular interest.

A State investigation of the FERA several years ago ended in the State Court when it was ruled that the FERA belonged under Federal jurisdiction. The investigation apparently ended there and the situation has drawn frequent comment from Republican campaigners since that time. The Republicans, last month, in their State platform included a plank to urge the Federal Government to reopen an investigation. The FERA functioned prior to the administration of Gov. Lewis O. Barrows.

One Criminal Charge

Only one criminal action so far has resulted from the outside audit by the firm of Ernst and Ernst—a charge of larceny by embezzlement against Mr. Runnells. Reports from Augusta would indicate that any other criminal action is not likely, but the State has filed a bill in equity through which it will seek the recovery of further funds from Mr. Runnells.

Meanwhile, there is no indication that Governor Barrows intends in the very immediate future to call the special session of the Legislature, the call for which he rescinded with approval of the State Supreme Court on the grounds he wanted first to have a complete audit report ready. Originally, the Legislature was to have met to consider repeal of the Automobile Title Law and amendments to social security legislation.

Must Await Report

There is no reason to believe the same need for action on these matters does not exist, but despite voiced disapproval, termed political by those who agree with the Governor, the Legislative session was delayed; and now, even should the Legislature vote to do some investigating on its own, it will not have opportunity to act until the auditors have completed their work as part of the investigation headed by Attorney General Burkett and Special Investigator Ralph Ingalls. To silence criticisms, the Governor added a Democratic attorney to his staff.

But now, it appears, another emergency situation has arisen which also will merit Legislative attention when the special session is called and some say it will not be until after the June primary. It has been announced that there is an impending $400,000 overdraft in the State pauper accounts of the Health and Welfare Department. Although expenses have averaged approximately $100,000 a month, the Legislative appropriation for the account was cut to $800,000 though legislators were cautioned expenses would run high. Conditions this winter, particularly in Aroostook County and the Northeastern section of the State, have forced an added burden on the relief department.

Pay Decreases at Newport Proposed by Naval Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., May 6—The naval wage board here, after a study of general conditions, has recommended that the wage differential between the Newport Torpedo Station and the Boston and Portsmouth Navy Yards should be eliminated.

Wage scales of all Newport naval establishments were considered and more decreases than increases in salaries were recommended. The report was made public over the week end.

Regarding hourly pay of machinists, the largest group at the Torpedo Station, the Board recommended a decrease in the maximum grade from $1.032 cents an hour to $.996; in the intermediate grade from $.972 to $.902, and in the minimum grade from $.912 to $.804 cents an hour.

The Board, appointed last fall, visited numerous firms to analyze wages paid by private industry in similar lines and said that practically all companies in the metal trades have some sort of an incentive or bonus system for computing wages, making comparison difficult.

Changes Go to Board

The report pointed out that recommendations of the Board are not final but will be studied by the Central Wage Board at Washington, which will make final changes.

Changes recommended were as follows:

Group 1, Laborers—An increase in the maximum pay group from $.635 to $6.93 an hour.

Group 2, First-class apprentices, reduction from $0.72 to $0.573 an hour; second class from $0.60 to $0.50; third class from $0.48 to $0.423 and fourth class from $0.36 to $0.35. Helpers in the maximum grade were increased in the electrician, general, and machinist classifications, but decreased in riggers, while oilers were increased $.636 to $.693 an hour.

Female primer workers were cut from $0.576 to $0.547 an hour. Stevedores remained the same and sand blasters were reduced slightly.

Increases also were provided for chauffeurs, enginemen, instrument makers, and machine operators in Group 3, while for others in this classification of machinists such as divers, buffers, polishers, cement workers, electricians and joiners reductions were sought.

Other Decreases

Decreases were recommended also for molders, gas plant operators, masons, pattern makers, pipe fitters, painters, plumbers, riggers, roofers, and upholsterers. Increases from 90 to 97 cents an hour were recommended for ordinance men.

Except for an increase from $2,100 to $2,500 for the Ferry Master, pay recommendations for the maritime group showed little change, as did the daily pay for supervisory mechanical units.

Wages for planners, estimators, and progress men were recommended at $0.06 an hour more than the maximum pay for respective departments.

Maximum pay for master mechanics remained at $20.448 a day and foreman at $16 80. Leadingmen are recommended for the maximum trade rate plus $0.216 an hour, while those classes as leaders are recommended at $0.06 more an hour than the maximum pay of the trade. Pay of junior apprentice supervisors was recommended increased from $2,700 to $3,300 a year.

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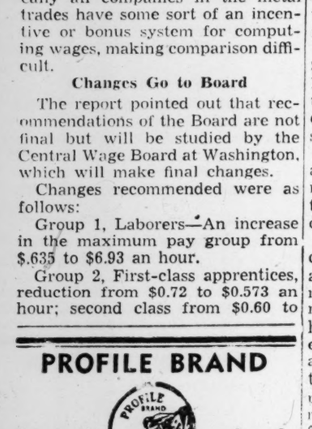

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★ Francia White, *Soprano*
★ Donald Voorhees *and the*
★ Bell Symphonic Orchestra *and Chorus*
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B. U. Arts College Plans Celebration

The outdoor theater of Boston University will make its debut on May 8 when more than 400 students of Boston University College of Practical Arts and Letters celebrate their annual May Day at the Larz Anderson Memorial Center in Brookline. A May Queen, complete with attendants and accompanied by colorful floats, will mark the 21st birthday of the college.

The rustic theater, more than 130 feet long, seating 3,000 persons in the outdoor ampitheater, will be first used during the May Day celebrations this year sponsored by the college student government. Not yet fully completed, the theater provides a stage 60 feet long and 30 feet wide. It has been built with wood from the New Hampshire estate of Mrs. Larz Anderson, donor of the Goddard Avenue Center, and has been constructed with money raised by student activities during the past year.

A May Queen, selected by students and faculty will be accompanied on the program by 40 girls honored to be part of the Laurel Chain and Honor Chain. Floats and costumed dancers representing Mexico, United States, Sweden and Holland will be followed by the traditional May Pole dance.

New Englanders Back Move to Serve Danes

Two New Englanders have become the sponsors of the American Friends of Danish Freedom and Democracy, it is announced from the organization's New York headquarters. They are F. Stanton Cawley, associate professor of Scandinavian languages at Harvard University, and C. Ruggles Smith, President of Middlesex University in Waltham.

She Preserves an Ancient Art

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Else Bøckmann

Boston Norwegian woman whose tapestry weaving makes an art of an old Scandinavian folkcraft carrying on a tradition which goes back many centuries.

Ex-Governor Of Bay State Talks Politics

Support of President Roosevelt's foreign policy and the reciprocal trade program of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was voiced by Alvan T. Fuller, former Republican Masachusetts Governor, last night in a statement in which he asserted the small vote at Massachusetts' Presidential primaries showed the voters' resentment over their inability to express their presidential preferences.

At the same time Mr. Fuller, a strong advocate of Thomas E. Dewey's candidacy, insisted the small vote for Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, who received the smallest vote among the four Republican "regular" candidates for delegate-at-large position, was a "deserved rebuke." Mr. Fuller had previously charged that Mr. Martin was responsible for the Massachusetts Legislature's failure to adopt a measure allowing the voters to express their Presidential preferences at the April 30 primaries.

Warning to "Bigwigs"

Mr. Fuller declared that the "impression seems to be growing that the Republicans have in Dewey the nearest approach to Theodore Roosevelt they have had in a presidential candidate in a good many years."

The former Republican warned the Republican "Bigwaks" they "will be on thin ice if they substitute a hand-picked presidential candidate for one who has had the widespread public approval that has been showered on Dewey."

Regarding G. O. P. problems concerning foreign policy and trade treaty policy, Mr. Fuller added:

"The platform-makers will fall heir to no easy task in outlining the proposed foreign policy of the Republican Party. Certainly an extreme isolationist policy that in substance assures Germany and Russia that there are no atrocities, no outrages, no inhumanities on the face of the earth that will influence the United States to pull its head out of the sand, will not be a satisfactory substitute for President Roosevelt's foreign policy, which frankly appeals to me as being intelligent, fair and realistic.

Opposes Tariff Wall

"As for Senator Hull's reciprocal trade treaties, I believe by and large that the American people approve them and do not wish them to be subject to the approval of the Senate and the Congress, which will mean a return to the old pull-and-haul of the old tariff days, when some business men were only interested in politics as it could be made an instrument for erecting a high-tariff wall that enabled them to charge inordinately high prices.

"The tariff concessions were the original distribution of largesse to industry by the Government that led the farmers to ask for agricultural and crop relief. To use a slang expression 'The farmer wanted his.'

"Republicans properly may take exception to some of the policies of the New Deal but that doesn't mean in my humble opinion that they want to return to the iniquities of the old deal."

New Fund Appeal By Salvation Army

Damon E. Hall, former head of the Boston Bar Association, will head the Greater Boston 1940-41 annual maintenance appeal of The Salvation Army, according to an announcement by Colonel Edmund C. Hoffman, chief executive in New England. Mr. Hall led last year's appeal to a successful conclusion. The final report showed the best results since 1921 in campaign efforts for the care of the friendless.

At the same time, it was made know that John E. Wilson, President of Batchelder and Snyder Company, Inc., would once more lead the Industry and Finance Division, which last year brought in a total of more than $82,000.

Thus, with the same two leaders, the fall financial campaign plans of The Salvation Army are now being started.

Norwegian Woman Skilled In Art of Tapestry Weaving

There is still a corner of old-world Norway in a Boston studio in Fayette Street—a corner of the kind of peace and beauty that you might have found most anywhere in Norway before April 9. Here, some 3000 miles away, Else Bøckmann, in her third floor studio, rear, recreates in tapestry the thing that is, and shall remain, Norway.

Mrs. Bøckmann, who came to this country from Norway ten years ago, is a skilled exponent of the art of tapestry weaving and as she sat at her loom that afternoon, with nimble fingers threading the colored yarns in and out of the hard-spun cotton warp, she talked of her countrymen and the ordeal through which they were passing.

It may be said that tapestry weaving is indigenous to the Norwegians since its beginning is traced back to approximately the year 800. A viking ship of that period unearthed at Oseberg a number of years ago contained tapestry fragments which have been preserved at the Museum of National Antiquities in Oslo. That the so-called Oseberg tapestries were made in Norway has been determined by the subject and character of the designs and by the finding of a loom in the ship containing an unfinished border with exactly the same pattern as that of the finished tapestries.

Practice Revived

Although always a domestic occupation in the northern countries of Europe, the practice of tapestry weaving had practically died out in Norway until a Norwegian artist, Frida Hansen, undertook to revive it about 50 years ago. Through the work of the Home Arts and Crafts Society, sponsored by the Norwegian Government, the art of tapestry weaving has taken an important place in the folk craft of the country.

"Not all the skill of the Norwegian weaver is expended on the loom," Mrs. Bøckmann said as she moved across the room to an old-fashioned spinning wheel.

"You see, in Norway we dye the raw wool before we spin it, and thus are able to get just the colors we want." From a basket filled with rainbow-hued bunches of wool she whisked several colors, and between two cards, looking very much like over-size hair brushes with tl.e bristles cut short, she deftly carded the wool until the colors blended into a golden brown shade. Then fastening one end of the soft roll of wool to the reel on the spinning wheel, she treadled the carded wool into a smooth, even yarn, earnestly describing the operation as she proceeded.

"I send to Norway for my wool because the vegetable dyes they use there are much better than the aniline dyes in this country, and besides the rigorous climate produces fibers much longer than your domestic wool," Mrs. Bockmann said. Then wistfully, "I'm afraid I don't be able to get any for a while."

Learning the Art

Such work as Mrs. Bockmann does must have been learned as a child but she says:

"No, although weaving is taught among the peasants in Norway, children in the cities do not learn such things. I was a city child. It was when I was studying to become curator of textiles at the Oslo Folk Museum that I began to learn weaving."

"The Home Arts and Craft Society, of which I am a member, instructs the people in all the handicrafts, and during the long winters when work outside cannot be done the peasants are busy making nearly everything used in the home, from kitchen utensils to living room furniture," she continued.

Many of the colorful tapestries which grace the walls of Mrs. Bøckmann's studio have been exhibited in craftsman shows in Boston and elsewhere. While I was there a large wall piece illustrating a Norwegian fairy story telling of the Princess whose Prince Charming was turned into a peacock was returned from a department store where it had been displayed. It took nearly three years to complete it, Mrs. Bøckmann sighed.

Since coming to this country Mrs. Bøckmann has taught weaving privately and at Handicraft clubs throughout New England. She frequently is invited to speak to women's groups on this Norwegian folk craft and sometimes to lend color she wears native costumes. There are few persons in this country, she believes, who know how to do Norwegian tapestry weaving, and of more than 100 members in the Boston Weavers Guild she is the only one that teaches it.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time

Budapest—7:45 p. m., "Rakoczi Overture." HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.

Moscow—8 p. m., Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—9 p. m., "The Empire at War." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Rio de Janeiro—9 p. m., Program in English. 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.

Eindhoven—9:25 p. m., American Transmission. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.

Berlin—9:45 p. m., "Thousand Years History." DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Eindhoven—10:35 p. m., American Transmission. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.

Rome—10:50 p. m., Request Corner Mail Bag. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

London—11 p. m., "Garrison Theatre." GSC, 9.59 meg., 31.3 m.

Guatemala—11 p. m., First Military Band of Guatemala. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.

Pastor Hits Gambling As Society's Foe

Pointing to dog racing at the Revere, Mass., track as typical of a "dangerously rampant" surge of gambling, taking shape also in number pools, horse racing, and state lotteries, the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley told the Arlington Street Church congregation in Boston yesterday that gambling threatened to "dominate and destroy the political and ethical judgment and standards of our day."

The Rev. Mr. Greeley declared that the number pools in the cities alone put at least $300,000,000 a year into the pockets of the racketeers.

Exposing the moral kickbacks of gambling, he continued:

"Gambling is the foe of honesty, industry, thrift and charity. In most cases the gambling business takes the money of those who can least afford to surrender it, and once it has its hold on an individual, it closes in tighter and tighter.

Gambling is the enemy of the home, and of every legitimate business; it promotes the element of chance in life and fosters the idea of getting something for nothing; it breaks down the whole virtue of self-reliance, and creates idleness demoralizes the race, and produces an atmosphere conducive to every other vice and crime."

Insurance Firms Have Active Year In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 6—Henri N. Morin, State Insurance Commissioner, announces that last year in Rhode Island was a prosperous one for the insurance business with $18,619,559 representing the gain of insurance in force over the previous 12 months period.

Based on an estimated population of 680,000, per capita insurance in force is $1,197, placing Rhode Island in about sixth place in the Nation.

These and other statistics compiled by Mr. Morin result from an audit of the annual statements of 47 life insurance companies and 43 fraternal societies authorized to do business in Rhode Island during the calendar year 1939.

Insurance in force as of last Dec. 31 totaled $814,287,646 of which the life companies had $785,435,866 and the fraternals, $28,851,780. There were 1,161,603 policies in force, 1,126,054 issued by the life companies and 35,549 by the fraternals.

Mr. Morin called attention to a new insurance law which requires applicants for broker's licenses to file $1,000 in bonds with the General Treasurer. The law makes it possible for the public to recover premiums paid to brokers who have failed to protect their policies.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	**Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game**	Speaker
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"		"Melody Mart"
3:45 Community Bulletin	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		Sadie Brass, violinist
4:00 **Lecture Hall**	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	**Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch		Consolairs
4:45 Negro Male Quartet	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	**Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game**	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Sonny James' Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Exploring Music"	Sonny James' Orchestra	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Young America Speaks"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; "Dinner	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Youth in the Tolls"	Round Robin News	News commentator	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 serial drama	tra; Vass Family	Baritone soloist	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"; sk.
8:00 "Tune-up Time";	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 vocalists; orch.	interviews	**White; orchestra**	program	Camera Club of the Air.
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	**Margaret Speaks, so-**	"Mystery Hall"; drama	Studio program
8:45 Shelton; War news	"True or False"	**prano; symphonic orch.**	and music	Piano duet
9:00 **Radio Theater: eight screen stars in Thornton Wilder's "Our Town"**	**NBC Symphony Orchestra Concert at Carnegie Hall, New York: Arturo Toscanini, conductor:**	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	L. W. Prentis, Jr., at NAM dinner	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		**Alec Templeton Time:**	Morton Gould's Orches-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30		**piano; chorus; orch.**	tra; Jimmy Shields	
9:45				
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	**Vladimir Horowitz, piano soloist**	"Lullaby Lady"; Continentals Quartet; orch	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.		Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Salute to A. Shaw	"Frontline Headlines"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	Louis Prima's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00 News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; "Masterworks,	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Network speaker	Wally Roth's Trio
11:30 on the Air"; rec-	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Day's End
11:45 ords; Dance Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; talk; music	"Sunrise Express"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Hits and Encores"	"Gene and Glenn"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	Variety Hour; talks; Rakov's Orchestra	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star News"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Variety Hour; talks; Rakov's Orchestra	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"		"Portia Blake"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Musical Clock"		"Kate Hopkins"	Rhythm Orchestra	Studio speaker
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin'"	News; organ music	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:15 WEEI Food Fair	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:30 What's the Answer?	"Breakfast Club"; solo-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time"; orch.	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Organesque"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Musical Workshop"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Romance of Flowers
11:15 "Life Begins"	Clarke Dennis, songs	"The Road of Life"	"Singing Strings"	Piano soloist
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Aloha Land"	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	Elaine Marves, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	**Eleanor Roosevelt**	"Tone Tapestries"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills, house-	Studio Program	"Cowboys"
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	hold talk	Sports Matinee	"Tex and Slim"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Tony Juanita, Buddy	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Speaker; music
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Studio speaker	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	**U. S. Army Band**	"Valiant Lady"	"It Happened in 1915"	Piano soloist
2:45 "My Son and I"	**U. S. Army Band**	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Red Sox-Cleveland base-	Oleander Male Quartet
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox-Cleveland base-	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Network speakers	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	ball game	Organ Concert
4:00 Elliot's Melodies	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Red Sox-Cleveland base-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	ball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	"Of service to You"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox-Cleveland base-	Vocal recital
4:45 Console Overtones	"Of Service to You"	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	General Federation of	'Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Music in the Air"	Women's Clubs	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Children's Stories	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Young America Speaks"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Dance Hour: records	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; weather; "Dinner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news**	**War news from France**	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Vocalist; organ	"Travels Abroad"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	"Confidentially Yours"	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 "Big Town," with	**"The Aldrich Family," with Ezra Stone**	Johnny Green's Orch.;	**"Symphonic Strings"**	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	**"Information, Please"; questions and answers**	news comment	**"Symphonic Strings"**	"Plantation Echoes"
8:30 "Court of Missing		"Pot o' Gold" Horace	C. of C. Dinner to Bos-	"Let Us Dance"
8:15 Heirs"; war news		Heidt's Orchestra	ton Red Sox	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00 "We, the People"	**"Cavalcade of America"; "Nancy Hanks"**	Popular quiz	"Meet the Stars"; inter-	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"		Popular quiz	views; music	"Variety Hour"
9:30 "Professor Quiz";	Network speakers;	**Fibber McGee and Molly"; music**	"Laugh n Swing"; com-	"Variety Hour"
9:45 questions; answers	Fun With the Reviewers		edy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	New Frontiers in Ameri-	Bob Hope, Judy Gar-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 **"Americans at**	can Life	land; orchestra	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 **Work": drama**	"Tropical Moods"	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	**Bizet's "Carmen"**	Alpine Troubadours
10:45 Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	house"; drama; music	**Bizet's "Carmen"**	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00 News; sports	News; weather	News Service	Will Bradley's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; "Masterworks	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"The Serenaders"
11:30 on the Air"; rec-	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45 ords; dance orch.	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Should you by chance know of anybody who is longing to buy a short string of pearls that cost a king's ransom (well, at least so many thousands that we won't mention the exact figure, thinking somebody might insert a decimal point by mistake!) then you should have him get in touch with Henry Halper at 181 Massachusetts Avenue. Because the Halper brothers buy up estates, and have recently acquired a rare collection of gems, which includes the aforementioned necklace.

However, this isn't the only thing the Halpers have in their store that comes from estates where much money has been spent on furnishings, so don't let it keep you from visiting them when you're looking for something that's going to be a trifle out of the ordinary. Lovely old silver, for instance, odd or matched pieces. Or vases, French clocks with rhinestones bordering the face and pendulum, service plates, grandfather clocks, and so on. Incidentally they have watches, (new) including the new pinkish gold. And, as a suggestion for that daughter of yours who will graduate shortly, there are numerous fine little pins . . . the kind the younger set like to use as the finishing touch at the neckline of their blouse with their good tweeds . . . and you couldn't go wrong with the little miniature gold riding crop which has four or five eensy-weensy diamond chips in it; for it's a pin she'll wear forever!

Handy Closets For the Kitchen

We're always harping on the subject of the lack of clothes closet space, we know. But now we're downstairs in the kitchen —where, we find, there is the very same problem. And plenty of somebody elses must have the same trouble, because manufacturers make up broom and shelf closets all ready to install. And personally, we think it's the simplest way to get more closet space. That is, if you're like those families who suggest that the man of the house build a little closet in his spare time(?) after work or over the week end! In this way you don't even have to bring the entire family into the argument as to whether or not there's enough room for things . . . you simply phone Hubbard 2700, way up until ten o'clock at night, and order yourself one of their hardwood cabinets. If you want it primarily for brooms and mops and brushes, then it'll have just one top shelf, for cleaning fluids and floor wax and so forth. But if it's groceries, bowls, and dishes that you're accommodating then you ask for the one that has all the shelf space. Best of all you can move the things around; so you don't have to have the closet in one place for the rest of your life. And for that matter you could put each type of closet right together, for they'll fit. They are a little less than 70 inches high, so you see you get lots of room. And you can get a combination green and ivory, pure white all over, or all ivory. At Jordan Marsh's; in case you didn't recognize the telephone order service number back there. For around $7.50 right now, although we were told that they're slightly higher usually.

These Ornaments Certainly Unique

P. S. Quite the trickiest of the inexpensive lapel ornaments may be seen at Ethel Atkins' Millinery Salon at 344 Boylston Street, while you're waiting for her to open up a box that just came in, that contains a hat she's sure is just your type. The cat and the fiddle, the cow and the moon, the dish and the spoon, and all those nursery rhyme figures. Each decoration has two gay, bejeweled figures. Are you aware of Schrafft's catering service? For as many people as you like right down to dinner for two! Right in your home. They bring everything; including their family silver if you like. It's an idea to bear in mind some night when you want an impressive meal, but none of the bother. They simply absorb all the work and detail, and you're practically a guest in your own home! Mr. Thayer, down at the 356 Boylston Street store can give you all the information as to prices for this service.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

2 Fire Stations Closed to Relief

Weymouth Selectmen have closed the two town fire houses as WPA distribution centers for foodstuffs after hearing evidence that children crawled under and over fire apparatus and that a WPA supervisor had been assaulted by a recipient about a week ago.

The Selectmen authorized renting two stores in the town for distribution of foodstuffs and ruled that fire stations in North and South Weymouth will be continued as distribution headquarters. Because of the cost entailed in proposed change of location, it was suggested that firemen guard the apparatus at other stations.

Christian Science Lecture on Radio

Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, Friday noon, May 10, at 12:15 p. m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

This lecture will be radiocast by short-wave Station WRUL at Boston and by its companion transmitter, WRUW, which will operate simultaneously with it. WRUL will use a wave length of 25.4 meters (11.78 megacycles), while the companion transmitter will radiocast on a wave length of 19.8 meters (15.13 megacycles).

This radiocast should be heard at many points in the United States east of the Mississippi River and in Eastern Canada. The beam antennas will be directed toward the British Isles and Western Europe. However, listeners in parts of Africa, the northern part of South America, Central America, Mexico, and throughout the West Indies should also be able to hear this radiocast.

At 12 o'clock noon, Eastern Daylight Saving Time (11 a. m. Eastern Standard Time, 4 p. m. Greenwich Mean Time), the piano music preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 12:15 p. m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time (11:15 a. m. Eastern Standard Time, 4:15 p. m. Greenwich Mean Time), will be radiocast, and station identification will be made from time to time to assist listeners in tuning their radio sets in advance of the lecture.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Tuesday, May 7

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."

7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

7:30 p. m.—"World of Natural Science: Science Today."

7:45 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.

8:30 p. m.—Modern Radio. Advanced Course.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners: news in Spanish; Lessons in English.

Call for Graduation Economy Echoes in Boston Schools

Economy and simplicity for girls' high-school graduation dresses, have been approved by Greater Boston school superintendents and headmasters, agreeing with a statement to that effect issued by Superintendent of Schools James N. Muir of Quincy, Mass.

Mr. Muir is particularly opposed to the buying of an expensive dress for the graduation from the junior high school, "when only three years later the girl has to buy one all over again on finishing the senior high."

"It is an unwarranted expense to the parents, and practically all children finish high school anyway," Mr. Muir said in an interview. "It appears to me to be ridiculous. Mothers are objecting strenuously to it.

"It's time unnecessary expense was done away with."

The Other Side

In Malden, Farnsworth G. Marshall, Superintendent of Schools, said cap and gown were used for the high-school graduation.

"Most of our girls make their own dresses, costing anywhere from $2 to $3, or buy very inexpensive ones," Mr. Marshall explained. "Particularly the junior high-school girls make their own dresses. "The cap and gown is not expensive, costing only from $1.50 to $2."

Cambridge, on the other hand, believes in leaving the whole mater up to the parents and the "individual children," according to Michael E. Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Schools.

In Newton, Julius E. Warran, Superintendent of Schools, says they have an assembly for senior girls operated by the Home Economics Department, with a discussion of appropriate dress for graduation and a show of dresses the "home ec." girls have made, together with a regular style show.

"We emphasize simplicity and economy in this," Mr. Warren said. "A speaker comes who is a qualified stylist, emphasizing that an inexpensive dress is best. We prefer white. It must be a usable dress, a simple sport model. In these times especially, I am glad we have this sensible attitude in Newton."

Simplicity and Economy

Boston's schools found headmasters in agreement on these points also. At Girls' Latin, Headmaster Ernest G. Hapgood said, "Yes, we do recommend economy. For many years we have urged the girls to select simple dresses, also dresses they could use in college, for practically every one of our girls goes to college.

"We have both class day and graduation, and urge the girls to get one dress for both occasions. The girls should also be guided by simplicity and economy when selecting material and pattern if they are going to make their own. Practicality is the important thing. A girl's graduation dress should be an addition to her wardrobe, this year particularly, due to world conditions and the probability of increase in price of goods."

The Boston Clerical School with its 1,600 girls also emphasizes economy and simplicity. Headmaster Chester M. Grover declared. "We don't encourage caps and gowns," he said. Mr. Grover's girls who graduate find practicality a big asset in business, he said. From 90 to 95 per cent of his graduates are employed.

Boston Council Salutes Flag

The Boston City Council for the first time in its history stood in a body and saluted the United States Flag. This followed the passage of an order last Monday, introduced by Councilman Morris H. Sullivan, of Brighton, providing for the cermony at all future meetings.

None of the Councilors saw fit to oppose the proposal last Monday, but before the Council convened today there were weary expressions when the press asked Council members what they thought of the idea.

One Councilor, who had previously said the ceremony "would make the body look like a class of kindergarten kids," suggested a "symbolic" salute, either by the President of the Council or by City Messenger Edward J. Leary.

Another Councilor wanted to know if even the Congress of the United Sttaes "in its wisdom salutes the flag."

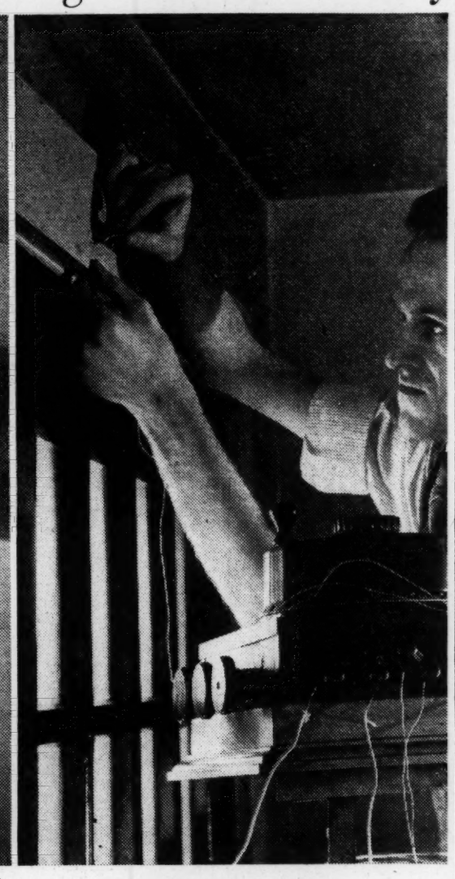
President William Galvin banged the gavel at 2:25 p. m. and the roll was called. There was an aswkard pause, in which no one quite knew what to do. Meanwhile, functionaries rounded up more Councilors in the corridors. Council Galvin instructed them all to sit down. There was another pause.

Since the battery of newspaper photographers showed no signs of leaving, President Galvin finally asked those present to rise, and the salute followed, properly photographed for history.

Public Works Plan

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 6 (AP) —Col. Maurice F. Gilmore of New York, Regional Director of the PWA, has advocated the establishing of a Federal department of public works headed by a secretary with a place in the President's Cabinet.

Ceilings Bloom in Spring With Dirt Tracery



Westinghouse

Freshening Up

Timbers are outlined by dust which air of room, set circulating by heater, deposits in winter.

Testing Heat Action

R. A. Nielsen, research engineer, attaches thermocouple where nailhead is shadowed, to measure temperature.

Study Pushed to Fit Houses With Electric Air Cleaning

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In search of additional reasons why every home should be well insulated and equipped with electrical air cleaners, Westinghouse engineers investigated the how and why of those unsightly patterns of dirt 1,000,001 homemakers are cleaning up now after a winter's heating season.

The battle of wallpaper cleaner and scrub brush versus mottled and striated smudges that form an unwelcome sort of X-ray picture of the structure behind the walls and ceilings—silhouettes of studding, laths and nails—is in full swing.

R. A. Nielsen, of Westinghouse Research Laboratories, after a winter-long investigation of dirt distribution in typical suburban homes, using thermocouples, a galvanometer and a potentiometer to measure temperatures in terms of electric current and voltage, blames the billions of invisible molecules of gas that bump into dirt particles in the air for spreading them unevenly over the walls.

"Thermal precipitation" is the term for this molecular bombardment, and in ordinary air the midget troublemakers are molecules of oxygen and nitrogen. They are never still, as one can easily note in a sunbeam, where the actual bombardment of dust particles can be viewed. As temperature goes up, so does their velocity. One can easily see this by placing a small electric stove under part of the sunbeam to witness the increased activity. Even at the temperature of ice water, the particles continue bombardment with a velocity of some 2,000 feet a second.

Convection, the ordinary movement of air currents, keeps dust from settling out of the air and to the floor. Eventually it carries it close to the walls and ceilings. This air-borne dust is the reservoir (say the engineers) from which molecules of gas bounce dirt to the walls.

In the average home, the walls are not of uniform temperature, Mr. Nielsen found, since laths, plaster and studding offer different resistance to heat leakage. Laths are poorer heat conductors than plaster, and consequently the temperature of a wall surface in front of a lath is higher than that of the plaster between the laths. As a result, bombarded dirt particles, driven against the colder sections between the laths, form a pattern of light and dark streaks.

He offers the same explanation for the heavy concentration of dirt around the heads of nails in woodwork and finishing. As nails conduct heat readily to cooler areas in the studding, their heads are cooler than the surrounding surface and they become targets for dirt particles. Accumulation of dirt on the walls above radiators is another example of thermal precipitation, he pointed out. Immediately behind the radiator, except for two or three inches at the top, the wall is actually clean.

"Convective and diffusive forces," says the engineer, "tend to deposit dirt on the wall, but there the temperature gradients are large enough to repel all dirt, and the wall remains clean. Above the radiator the wall temperature becomes lower than the warm air perature gradients are large thermal gradients then act together with the result that the wall soon becomes coated with precipitated dirt.

"Regardless of what method may be responsible for depositing dirt on the walls," he concludes, "that deposit can be minimized by reducing the dirt content of the air."

C. I. O. Poll Favors Third Term

Outright endorsement of President Roosevelt for a third term, just voted in a poll of local unions of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, represents about a third of the C. I. O. strength in Massachusetts, it was commented today in C. I. O. circles.

Opposition to an endorsement at this time resulted in many local unions of the C. I. O. taking no interest in the referendum. The total balloting on the three propositions submitted brought out about half of the C. I. O. membership in the State.

In this division over a third term, Massachusetts units of the C. I. O. reflected the national controversy between C. I. O. chieftains over the third term issue.

The textile, Amalgamated Clothing Workers and kindred unions exerted themselves, it is said, to record a vigorous vote for a third term, in line with the viewpoint of Sidney Hill, President of the Amalgamated and Vice-President of the C. I. O. On the other hand, unions inclined to follow John L. Lewis, C. I. O. President, who has spoken against endorsing a third term, generally did not get up much concern in the referendum, and refrained from voting.

The outcome of the referendum stood: for outright endorsement, 105; for endorsement of the President if he reaffirms his 1936 campaign platform, 54; for reference of the whole matter to the national executive board of the C.I.O., 28.

The figures used represent delegate strength as worked out for the recent C. I. O. convention in Worcester. A number of big unions participated in the referendum, while many small ones did not. The votes came from about 30 per cent of the 190 affiliated locals C. I. O. unions in Massachusetts.

The result of the referendum goes contrary to the convention decision, which twice voted to refer the question to the national executive board of the C. I. O. The second convention vote, however, gave the margin against the third term by only one-half a ballot.

A motion was then made to refer the issue to the locals for the state-wide vote now taken. The closing date was set for April 28, but when that day arrived only 20 locals had responded. The final day was then set forward to May 4, and two letters were sent out to locals.

Terminal Plan Thrown Out Of Federal Court

Judge Francis J. W. Ford announced in Federal District Court today that the reorganization plan for the Boston Terminal Company, which was filed last week, will be stricken out.

Judge Ford censured W. W. Myer, counsel for the Trustees of the Old Colony Railroad, who filed the plan. The Judge commented that Mr. Myer had flouted the Court in filing the plan of reorganization, saying that it had been agreed in previous conferences that no plan would be filed until the United States Supreme Court ruled on a recent Circuit Court decision.

Reorganization, Judge Ford said, might not be necessary, if the Supreme Court of the United States upholds the decision in which the Circuit Court ordered the New Haven Railroad to pay 70 per cent of the Terminal Company's expenses. The Terminal Company operates the South Station at Boston.

James Clark, representing the Trustees appointed by the Court during the reorganization, said that the payment of these sums by the New Haven would mean that the Terminal Company could meet all its expenses, taxes, and interest on bonds. Mr. Clark said that the plan was a "scheme" by the New Haven Railroad to got out of its obligation to the Terminal Company. He pointed out that a majority of Directors of the Old Colony Railroad and the Terminal Company were also directors of the New Haven, and were not acting for the best interest of the bondholders of the Terminal Company, he charged.

Judge Ford indicated that he would postpone any further action for at least six months, in which time the case may be decided by the Supreme Court.

Indian Student Funds Are Sought

To help swell their Indian student fund the Massachusetts Indian Association and their friends are meeting socially at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Tuesday afternoon. After a guidance tour of this Italian Palace from 2:00 to 2:45 there will be music in the tapestry room for a half hour, then the completion of the tour.

At 4:10 p. m., when the Museum is closed to the general public, there will be refreshments in the Dutch room and an informal reception so that the members of the organization and their friends will have the opportunity of becoming better acquainted.

Exports Rise, Imports Drop At Boston Port

Port of Boston Business

Although the imports at the port of Boston last week showed a falling off as compared with the similar week a year ago, exports from this port are rapidly jumping to new highs, it was disclosed in figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

The interference with shipping resulting from the war has affected the volume of imports although receipts of wool were larger than a year ago. Quantities of carpet wool which are free of duty affected the amount of revenue to the government in the form of duties collected, despite the increase in the actual receipts of wool and the withdrawals from warehouse of wool put into barns some time ago.

Exports for the month of February, the latest figures that are available at the Custom House, were valued at $3,094,933 compared with $1,619,004 for February of 1939. The January figures were $1,537,652 compared with $1,187,747 in January, 1939.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending May. 4 1940	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$2,380,336	$2,988,187
Imports for Warehouse	541,405	605,811
Withdrawn from warehse for cnsmptn	639,165	984,806
Duties collected	448,653	585,264
Wool Imports (lbs.)	1,813,325	1,674,179
	Fiscal Year July 1 to May 4	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	125,973,495	53,333,185
Duties collected	$28,366,048	18,754,332

Grenfell Boat Must Have Crew Of Regular 'Salts'

When the George B. Cluett, Grenfell Mission supply boat, sails soon on its first trip to Labrador this spring the crew will be composed of genuine "salts" and not the usual amateur college sailors.

The reason for the change is that the Cluett is an English ship and, as such, no American may sail as a member of the crew. Heretofore a berth on the Cluett for the summer was a prize eagerly sought after by college students seeking a summer of adventure on the waves.

The Cluett expects to make several trips back and forth to the Mission this coming summer. In the past an additional boat was always charted to take the supplies and donations to the colony but tonnage is scarce during wartimes, and no other boat was found available. The Cluett is Captained by Kenneth Iversen and its home port is Lunenburg, N. S. It ships a crew of nine men.

U. S. Barges Taking British Ships' Place

Using American barges to carry plaster rock usually transported in British freighters from Nova Scotia to Norfolk, Va., is the industry's answer to the challenge of the shortage of British ships.

The ocean-going tug Nancy Moran has left this port for Windsor, N. S., towing barge M. A. Donnelly to pick up about 2,000 tons of gypsum for delivery at Norfolk.

Fitch Named Again

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP) — President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today the nomination for reappointment of Bernard Fitch, of Connecticut, to be United States Marshal for the District of Connecticut.

Enlivens Contest

© Bachrach

George W. Roberts

State Representative from Boston, who has announced his candidacy for Republican nomination as Attorney General, making the fourth Republican aspirant for the job.

Attorney General Aspirant Added

The campaign for the Republican nomination as Attorney General promises to be one of the most spectacular G. O. P. contests in recent years. Representative George W. Roberts (R) of Boston has officially announced his candidacy to become the fourth aspirant for the position.

His previously announced opponents are Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth Counties; Robert T. Bushnell, former District Attorney of Middlesex County, and Clarence W. Barnes, Republican nominee for Attorney General in 1938 and a lawyer who gained considerable Massachusetts attention when he successfully defended Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, in ouster proceedings brought by Former Gov. James M. Curley.

Mr. Roberts, in his official announcement, says:

"Unfortunately the office of Attorney General is now occupied by a Democrat to the understandable embarrassment of Governor Saltonstall. In the interest of the State service, as well as the Republican Party, it is imperative that we elect a Republican to this office this fall."

Rain-Swollen N. E. Streams Are Receding

By the Associated Press

Rain-swollen New England streams were receding today after flooding some lowlands and farms over the week end.

The Connecticut, Merrimack, and Androscoggin rivers were dropping in upper reaches, and observers reported that there appeared to be no further danger. Power company officials said that Maine's Saco and Kennebec rivers, which rose sharply over the week end, apparently had reached their crests.

Although Lake Champlain lapped the top of the breakwater at Burlington, Vt., it was below the high water level, and streams in southeastern Vermont were diminishing.

Some farmlands in Northampton, and Mt. Tom Highway were under water, but several New Hampshire highways, which were closed Saturday, were reopened. A few Maine highways, however, were flooded, but it was expected they would be passable later in the day.

Connecticut High

HARTFORD, Conn., May 6 (AP)— The Connecticut River, encroaching on some waterfront streets, stood at 23.3 feet today, about seven feet above flood stage.

Recent rains have swelled the river to its highest mark since the flood of September, 1938, but there was no alarm as serious damage usually does not result until the rise passes the 30-foot mark.

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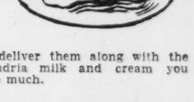
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A	D	A	M	I		K	I	E	V		S	C
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	V	A	R		O	N	E		T	A	H	A
I	E			T	W	O		S	H	A	L	T
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A	S	O	L	O			C	A	M	E	R	O	N

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	550,000
Saturday's sales	316,880
1940 volume to date	75,261,118
1939 volume to date	86,009,225

Stocks Show Some Gain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Selected stocks put on a mild recovery jaunt in today's market but the majority backed away at the close.

Several steels, aircrafts, coppers and specialties pushed up fractions to 2 points at the best. In the final hour extreme gains were chipped down substantially or converted into minor losses.

Dealings were consequential either way, with transfers approximating 550,000 shares, or among the smallest for a full session since the middle of march.

Financial eyes centered principally on war dispatches, and claims and counter-claims continued as a confusing influence for speculative forces.

At the same time, business news at home remained cheerful in spots and the feeling was that markets had been acting well in view of bearishness generally attached by Wall Street to Allied reverses.

Among favored stocks were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, General Motors, Loft, Baldwin Locomotive, Worthington Pump, du Pont, Great Northern and Eastman Kodak.

Lacking support were U. S. Rubber common and preferred, Safeway Stores, Boeing, Union Carbide and American Can.

Propped in the Curb were Fairchild Engineering & Aircraft, Lake Shore, Pantepec and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.

Foreign Bonds Off Further

Further declines were recorded in British Empire, Scandinavian, and other foreign bonds today while selected domestic corporate issues moved higher.

In the foreign division, with Germany claiming important victories over British Naval units, losses ranging to more than 2 points showed in late trading in New South Wales 5s, Australia 4½s, Canadian National Railway 4¾s, Sydney 5½s and Norway 4¼s.

Oslo City 4½s of 1955 plunged 15 points on sale of a single bond and Norway Municipalities Bank 5s lost 27 at 23 when one bond changed hands.

Steel Rate This Week Takes Jump

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—The American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today the steel industry would operate this week at 65.8 per cent of capacity, an increase of four points from last week to the highest production level since February.

On a reaction from the autumn industrial boom, caused partly by a great wave of buying at the outset of the war, the steel operating rate dropped from 86.1 in mid-January to a low of 60 per cent two weeks ago.

This week's rate compared with 61.8 per cent the pervious week, 61.3 a month ago and 47 a year ago.

U. S. Debt Nearly $43,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said it had $2,114,921,225 of its $45,000,000,000 borrowing power left on April 30.

A monthly analysis of the debt showed that although the face amount of debt outstanding on April 30 was $42,657,771,537, allowances for future values of savings bonds boosted the charges against the debt limit to $42,885,-078,775.

Lead at 5c Pound, Now At Post-September Low

NEW YORK (AP)—American Smelting & Refining Company has announced a reduction in the price of lead to 5 cents a pound, New York, compared with 5.10 cents, which had prevailed since April 10 last.

Before April 10, a 5-cent price had been in force since April 2.

The highest price for the metal since the European war began last September, has been the 5½-cent level which held from Sept. 6, 1939, until Jan. 29 of this year. The current 5-cent price equaled the post-September low touched both in April and February.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Continued demand for British Government bonds steadied prices elsewhere after morning weakness in the securities market today. The gilt-edged group ended around ⅛ point higher. Industrials were neglected at slightly lower levels. Selected kaffirs showed rallying tendencies near the finish while oils and home rails moved evenly at early declines. Rubbers made a good showing, helped by the firm commodity price and satisfactory dividend and earnings statements.

Paris: Suez Canal and Mediterranean issues headed downward in an irregular Bourse today. Recent foreign exchange regulations again led to sales of foreign stocks in order to buy domestic issues. Royal Dutch and Canadian Pacific were weak spots.

Liverpool: Cotton futures lost 7 to 11 points today under light hedge pressure. Buying was timid as operations waited for new incentives.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	49	48⅝	49	M'y 3
9	7⅛	Adams Express	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
27½	21	Adam-Millis (1)	1	24	24	24	
19½	16⅞	Addressog (1.40)	3	17¾	17⅛	17¾	M'y 3
58⅛	46½	Air Reduc (1a)	14	47⅝	47	47⅝	+ ⅛
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 3
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	17	6⅛	6	6	
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	1	¾	¾	¾	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	1	10	10	10	
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	11½	11½	11½	— ½
17¼	13⅜	Alleghany pr pf	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 2
25¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(¼e)	32	25¼	24½	24½	+ ⅛
12¾	9⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
182	171	Al Ch &Dye (6)	2	179¾	179½	179¾	+ ¾
14	11¾	Allied Kid(.80)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	13½	Allied Mills	2	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ¾
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	15	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
73½	63¾	Allied Strs pf(5)	4	73½	73½	73½	M'y 4
41⅞	33	Allis-Ch M (½e)	7	33¼	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
16	13¼	Alpha Cem(½e)	1	14	14	14	M'y 3
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
18	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	16	16	16	M'y 3
58½	53	Amerada Cp(2)	4	55	55	55	M'y 4
21	17½	AmAgCh(.30e)	3	17¾	17½	17¾	M'y 3
75	41¾	Am Airlines	6	70	69	69⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	9⅞	Am Bank Note	2	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	10	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
45¾	38	Am Br Sh (.30e)	2	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ½
116½	112	Am Can (4)	2	114½	114	114	— ⅛
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	5	174¾	174¾	174¾	M'y 3
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	9	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	13	48	47	47	— ¾
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C(.80e)	5	22½	22	22	— ⅜
112½	106	Am Ch&C pf(5)	4	112½	111¾	112½	Apr22
138	135	Am Chicle (4a)	2	140½	138	138	
9¾	6	AmColtype(¼e)	1	8½	8	8	M'y 3
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	4	7	7	7	M'y 4
15¼	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	13½	13½	13½	
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 4
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr16
2⅜	1½	Am&For Pow	5	1½	1½	1½	M'y 4
24¼	16	A&FP$6pf(.60k)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y 4
28¼	21¼	A&FP$7pf(.70k)	5	24½	24½	24½	M'y 4
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr26
50½	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	42	50⅜	49	49¾	
6⅜	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	5	5⅝	5½	5½	
38	32⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
66¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	63	62½	62½	M'y 3
3⅞	2⅜	Am Ice	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	31⅜	31	31	M'y 3
6⅜	5	Am Internat'l	17	5	5	5	
45	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	45	45	45	Apr26
57	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	55⅝	55¼	55¼	M'y 3
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	18	19½	18¾	18⅞	— ⅜
63	51⅛	Am Loco pf (1k)	1	58½	58½	58½	M'y 4
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	6	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
25	21½	Am Metal (1e)	10	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	M'y 3
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	-	Am Power & Lt	5	3⅝	3½	3½	
63¼	51¼	APL 6 pf(2¼k)	3	57	57	57	
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	4	48¼	47¾	47¾	
10⅝	8	Am Rad & St S	12	8⅛	8	8	
17½	13⅜	Am Roll Mill	10	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	67	67	67	M'y 2
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12	12	12	
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	5	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	M'y 3
54	46	Am Sm & R (1e)	5	48¾	48½	48½	— ¼
147	142	Am S & R pf (7)	3	144⅜	144⅝	144⅝	+ ⅝
70	60	Am Snuff (3a)	5	60	60	60	
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F(½e)	8	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
14⅝	12	Am Stores (¼e)	2	13⅜	13½	13⅜	M'y 4
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	1	21	21	21	— ½
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	87⅞	87¼	87¼	M'y 1
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'y 2
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	6	174⅛	173½	173½	— ½
89½	85	Am Tobacco (5)	5	88⅛	88½	88½	— ⅛
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	10	90½	90	90	
151	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	7	151	150½	151	M'y 3
5¾	4⅝	Am Type Fdrs	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	101	101	101	M'y 3
12	7	Am Woolen	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
52½	39	Am Wool pf(3k)	3	46½	46	46½	
8⅛	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
45½	39	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	44½	44½	44½	Apr30
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	34	29½	29	29	— ¼
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	1	36	36	36	M'y 3
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.15e)	2	20	20	20	+ ½
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	14¼	14½	14¼	Apr20
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	2	3⅜	3	3	M'y 4
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	M'y 4
110⅛	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	M'y 3
7⅝	5⅛	Armour Ill	17	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
64¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	2	59	59	59	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	37	Arm Cork (½e)	4	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ¼
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Apr30
9½	7½	Artloom Corp	5	7½	7½	7½	M'y 1
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	4	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	78	78	78	
85	70	AsDG2pf(11½k)	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	M'y 2
45	36⅜	Associates In (2)	1	41½	41½	41½	—1
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	6	21⅞	21½	21½	— ¼
57½	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	56	56	56	—1⅛
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	M'y 4
22⅜	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	21¼	20¼	21¼	M'y 3
22½	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	5	22	20½	20½	Apr30
25⅛	20½	Atl Refining (1)	120	25⅜	25	25½	+ ⅜
110	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	+1½
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	11	9	9	9	
51	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ¼
77	63	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	77	77	77	M'y 3
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	7	7	7	M'y 3
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1½	1½	1½	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 4
8⅜	6	Aviation Corp	26	7¼	7	7	— ⅛

B

18¾	14	Bald Loco ct	137	19¼	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅝
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	5	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	11	6	5¼	5¼	— ¾
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	3	12	11¾	12	M'y 3
16⅝	13¾	Barber As (½e)	*1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
8⅜	7	Barker Bros	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¾
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.30e)	15	11⅜	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
36¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	2	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
35¾	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	1	33	33	33	+ ½
112⅛	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	1047⅜	1047⅜	1047⅜	
127	120¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	M'y 2
9⅞	9	Beld-Hem(.40e)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	19	33⅜	33⅛	33½	— ⅛
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	1	22¼	22⅛	-21¼	
56¾	53½	Ben In L pf(2½)	2	55	54	54	M'y 3
39	35¼	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
86	70⅛	Beth Steel (2¼e)	74	85½	83⅞	84½	+ ½
125	115	Beth S 7% pf(7)	2	125	125	125	+ ½
34½	25⅛	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	25	25	25	— ⅛
22½	19½	Black&Dk (¼e)	4	21	20¼	21	M'y 3
11⅜	9¼	Blaw-Knox	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	3	21	21	21	Apr24
28⅜	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	19	22⅜	22½	22⅝	— ¼
29⅜	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	4	29⅛	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
29¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	27¾	27½	27½	— ½
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	9	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
25⅞	21¾	Borg-Warn (½e)	8	22½	22	22	— ½
25¼	2	Boston & Maine	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr24
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	12	36¼	36¼	36¼	+1⅜
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	5	6½	6½	6½	
13¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	11	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	20	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	— ¼
39⅝	38	Briggs & Str (3)	1	39	39	39	M'y 3
53⅜	50¼	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51½	51½	51½	M'y 3
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	6	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
19⅛	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	6	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	16	23⅜	23¼	23¼	
107	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	23	62⅜	62¼	62¼	+ ⅜
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	*1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
37½	35	Brown Sh (½e)	1	37½	37¼	37½	Apr30
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	12	26¾	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	2	9⅛	9	9	+ ¼
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	11	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	7	5⅝	5½	5½	
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	4	32	31½	32	+ ½
33	23¾	Bullova Wat(2a)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
21⅜	18	Burling Mill (1)	3	19⅝	19¾	19¾	— ¼
12½	10⅛	Bur Ad M(.20e)	8	10¼	10	10	— ¼
5¼	3⅛	Bush Terminal	3	4⅜	4½	4½	
7⅝	6½	Butler Br (.15e)	-	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
25¼	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22½	-21½	22½	+ ⅜
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 3
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	-	14	13½	13½	M'y 1

C

26⅞	21½	Calif Pack (¼e)	2	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
17⅜	11⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	7	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hecla(½e)	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
19½	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
23½	16½	Can Dry	18	20⅜	19¾	20	+ ¼
6⅜	4¾	Canadian Pacific	13	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	38	38	38	— ¼
6	5	Capital Ad A	4	5½	5½	5½	M'y 3
29¼	23	Carpenter (½e)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	3	3	3	3	
75	66	Case (JI) Co	4	67½	67½	67½	M'y 3
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	51½	50	50	—1⅛
35½	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	11	34½	34	34	— ⅜
12½	9⅝	Celotex Corp	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
26¼	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	-	24¾	24	24¾	M'y 3
3⅜	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
11¼	6¾	Cent Violetta S	12	10¾	10½	10½	M'y 3
6	5	Century Rib M	2	5	5	5	M'y 2
41½	35½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	4	36¼	36	36	+ ½
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
21	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	1	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅜
30¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	5	29¼	28½	28¾	M'y 3
29½	15	Checker Cab	2	24	24	25	—1
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	10	39⅜	39⅛	39½	+ ¼
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	—1⅜

4⅞	4¼	Ches Corp	5	4½	4½	4½	— ½
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	5	1½	1½	1½	M'y 3
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	12	¼	¼	¼	
1⅛	⅝	Chi & N West pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 4
2½	1½	Chi Great W pf	2	1½	1½	1½	M'y 2
12½	9⅝	Chi Mail Order	2	10	10	10	
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	5	¼	¼	¼	
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	3	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅝
35⅞	33¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	33½	33¼	33¼	M'y 3
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	47	47	47	—1
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
¾	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 4
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	Apr30
16⅛	11⅞	Chickasha Cot	3	14	14	14	M'y 4
6⅜	4⅝	Childs Co	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y 4
91⅝	79½	Chrysler (2½e)	13	86¼	85½	85½	— ¼
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	4	13¼	13⅛	13¼	M'y 4
4⅛	2⅞	City Stores	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 1
40¼	28	Clark Eq (1¼e)	2	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	5	40⅜	40	40⅜	M'y 3
41½	34⅞	Climax M (1.20)	21	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
63	60½	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	126	126	126	M'y 3
20	15¼	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	M'y 3
103¾	102⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'r 5
35½	28	Collins & A (2e)	1	32½	32½	32½	+1
21⅝	17	Col Fuel & Iron	4	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	6	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	7	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ¼
7½	5⅞	Col G & E (.20e)	20	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
93½	86	Col G&E pfA (6)	3	88⅞	87	87	—1½
8½	6⅜	Colum Pict	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
23½	19½	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y 1
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	92	92	92	M'y 3
48	44½	Coml Credit (4)	9	44¾	44	44	— ½
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	M'y 4
56	50	Coml Inv Tr (4)	14	49⅞	49	49	—1
113	107	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	107	107	107	M'y 3
16⅝	13	Coml Solvents	24	14½	14	14	— ¼
1½	1	Com'th & South	10	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	M'y 4
33	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	24	32½	32⅜	32½	+ ¼
6¼	5	Conde Nast	1	5½	5⅜	5½	Apr25
24⅜	21¾	Congoleum(¼e)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
13⅛	8	Congress Cigar	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y 3
31½	25⅛	Consol Aircraft	16	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ½
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (3¾e)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	18	8¾	8¼	8¼	
32⅞	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	38	32¼	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
110⅛	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind		1	⅞	⅞	M'y 4
10½	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
4½	3½	Cons Laundries	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	7	Consol Oil (.80)	43	7½	7½	7½	
2¼	1⅞	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2	2	2	M'y 4
4½	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17½	17½	17½	M'y 3
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'y 4
19½	14⅜	Container (½e)	2	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak (A)	2	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	Cont Bak (B)	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
97½	86	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	+ ⅜
49¼	41¼	Cont Can (1e)	1	46	45½	45¾	+ ¼
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	2	115½	115½	115½	M'y 2
9¼	6⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	6	9	8½	9	+ ¼
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ¼
4¾	3⅛	Cont Motors	73	3⅝	3½	3½	
25	22⅛	Cont O Del (¼e)	9	24	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
33	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	3	30	30	30	M'y 3
25⅛	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	9	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ¼
69⅞	52½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	66½	64¼	66¾	M'y 3
65⅛	58½	Corn Prods (3)	14	60	59¼	59¾	— ⅛
178	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	178	178	178	Apr30
7½	4⅝	Coty Inc (¼e)	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'y 4
1½	⅞	Coty International	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
24¼	19⅛	Crane Co	6	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
105	98	Crane cv pf (5)	1	99	98⅞	99	+1
32¾	28	Cream of Wh (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	M'y 4
7¾	6¼	Crosley Corp	2	6	6	6	— ¼
38⅞	27	Crown Cork & S	6	35½	34⅝	34⅝	— ¾
43¼	37½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1

Commerce and Finance

Steel Making More Active—Exports Increase—Scrap Prices Up

Business and Industry

Oil Taxes Seen Far in Excess Of Dividends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The annual reports of petroleum companies reveal that during the year 1939 taxes exceeded dividends by a wide margin and frequently equaled pay rolls, according to a survey by the American Petroleum Industries Committee.

During 1939, the committee pointed out, total taxes levied upon the industry and its products reached the staggering total of one and one-third billion dollars, or about one-tenth of all tax revenue collected by all taxing jurisdictions.

"Total 1939 taxes collected from the company," according to the annual report of the Phillips Petroleum Company, "together with those collected on the sale of its products, were more than $11,000,000 in excess of total wages paid to employees, plus total dividends to stockholders."

Taxes Top Pay Roll

A similar condition is revealed in the annual report of the Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, which paid out a total of $4,208,080 in taxes, "an amount which exceeded the sum of the pay rolls and the net earnings. Taxes on gasoline and lubricants accounted for $3,452,738. The remainder, or $755,342, includes such levies as state and local levies on real estate and personal property, federal capital stock tax, state franchise tax, social security taxes, federal and state income taxes, etc. This mounting tax burden is a cause for concern for every employee and stockholder of this corporation."

Even if a petroleum company loses money, the tax collector makes a profit. In 1939 one organization sustained a net loss of $1,246,652, but taxes on the company and its products totaled $549,144.

"Total taxes paid and accrued by the corporation in 1939 aggregated $109,779,425, as compared with $104,357,012 in 1938," the annual report of The Texas Company points out, adding that '$93,533,241 of this first mentioned amount represented the state and federal sales tax on gasoline and lubricants."

"Studies by the federal government indicate that more than one-half of the automobile owners in the United States have incomes of less than $30 a week," continues the Texas report. "Since the average gasoline tax burden amounts to about $36 per vehicle annually, the typical motorist each year must work one whole week, or more, just to pay the gasoline tax.

"More than one-half of these motorist taxpayers have never owned a new car; they depend upon used cars for their transportation, and the average value of such cars is in the neighborhood of $150; these motorists drive the equivalent of six weeks a year, and work a week and a half to pay their gasoline and other automotive taxes."

Over-All Tax High

Attention is also called by the Texas Report to the fact that the overall tax burden of the petroleum industry for 1939 was "equivalent to $1.06 for each barrel of crude oil produced in the United States in 1939," which was 8c higher than the average weighted price of 98c per barrel for crude oil produced in the year.

The Standard Oil Company (Kentucky) reports that the tax bill on its activities and products in 1939 totaled $23,891,800, or an average of $9.17 for every share of its outstanding capital stock.

Taxes of $16,400,000 paid in 1939 by the Union Oil Company of California on its business and products amounted to $3.50 per share. They were "over three times dividends paid during the year, and were almost equivalent to the company's total pay roll."

Taxes incident to the 1939 business of the Shell Union Oil Corporation amounted to $80,002,863, the annual report of the company discloses.

Taxes amounted to $57,329,315 on the operations and products of Cities Service Company in 1939, and "exceeded total pay rolls for 1939 by approximately $16,800,000."

Boston Terminal Files Plan of Reorganization

Plan of reorganization of Boston Terminal Company was filed in U. S. District Court here by the trustees of the Old Colony Railroad which owns 20 per cent of the outstanding capital stock of the Terminal Company.

Some of the main features of the proposed reorganization are:

Cancellation of $15,155,000 in first-mortgage bonds, now outstanding, and in their place, issuance of $7,577,500 in new first-mortgage bonds; cancellation of present capital stock of $500,000 and issuance of new capital stock in the amount of $25,000, face value,, to be purchased in cash; cancellation of $466,880 in real estate taxes, owed to the City of Boston for 1939.

The proposed plan also seeks payment in cash of $227,310, interest on the old bonds, which covers to Jan. 1, 1940.

The reorganized Terminal Corporation would retain $305,239, which it has on hand, subject to the order of the Court, according to the Trustees' application.

Creole Petroleum Corp.

Creole Petroleum Corporation reported for 1939 consolidated net income of $9,590,366, equal to $1.37 a share on the capital stock, compared with $11,464,757, or $1.64 a share in 1938.

Institute Head

Blank & Stoller

Charles W. Kellogg

Edison Institute To Hear Business Problems Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Charles W. Kellogg, President of the Edison Electric Institute, announced that leaders of business and engineering, and sales and accounting authorities in the public utility and other fields will deliver addresses at the eighth annual convention of the Institute in Atlantic City from June 3 to 6.

The list of speakers includes Howard Coonley, chairman of the National Manufacturers Association; Alex Dow, president of the Detroit Edison Company; Colonel Robert S. Henry, assistant to the president of the Association of American Railroads; Samuel Ferguson, president of the Hartford Electric Light Company; C. E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Company, and Dr. Lionel D. Edie, economist.

Utility men scheduled to address the convention include Paul M. Downing, vice-president of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company; H. P. Liversidge, president of the Philadelphia Electric Company; Edwin Vennard, vice-president of the Middle West Service Company; H. R. Woodrow, vice-president of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.; Kinsey M. Robinson, president of the Washington Water Power Company; Frank A. Newton, rate expert of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, and C. E. Kohlhepp of the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation.

General sessions will be held in Atlantic City's Convention Hall and will be open to all wishing to attend, it was announced.

New York Displaces London as Leading Exchange Market

NEW YORK (AP)—New York has displaced London as the world's leading foreign exchange market since England adopted wartime currency controls, the National City Bank reported.

"Because London, and the British Empire generally, no longer deal in free exchange, but only in official exchange, the greater part of the business of Latin America, Asia and Continental Europe that formerly went to London now comes here," said the New York Bank in its monthly economic survey.

Commenting on wartime shifts in foreign trade, the bank added:

"While the war lasts and the Allied powers have gold and dollar balances to draw upon, a high level of aggregate exports from the United States seems assured.

"Thus the danger is not of an immediate shrinkage in our business but rather that it may become too heavily dependent upon war-stimulated demands, with consequent difficulties should Allied purchasing power become exhausted or when the war comes to an end."

Engineering Awards 82 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Private engineering contracts awarded during the week ended April 30 totaled $20,679,000, a gain of 82 per cent over the corresponding week last year and 9 per cent greater than a week ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

It marked the fifth consecutive week that private awards had exceeded their respective 1939 values. Private construction contracts for the year to date have been 15 per cent greater than the corresponding period last year.

Total engineering awards for the week were 19 per cent larger than the previous week, but fell 16 per cent below a year ago because of a smaller amount of public construction. Public contracts were 25 per cent greater than the previous week, but 34 per cent less than the same week last year.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest week	Prev. week	Year ago
Total	$61,746,000	$51,753,000	$73,267,000
Private	20,679,000	18,967,000	11,362,000
State and municipal	26,697,000	29,455,000	47,819,000
Federal	14,370,000	3,331,000	14,086,000

N. E. Telephone Shows Gain

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company reports a net gain of 7,447 telephones in service during April, 1940, as compared with a gain of 5,458 during April, 1939. For the first quarter of 1940 there was a gain of 18,962 as compared with a gain of 15,284 during 1939.

U. S.-Mexico Oil Problem A Knotty One

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6 — The refusal of the Mexican Government to submit the question of the expropriated American oil properties to international arbitration has brought the United States face to face with one of its knottiest problems in a decade, State Department circles admit today.

The United States now must either acquiesce in Mexico's handling of the question, with its recognized danger of a spread of expropriation of American-owned property throughout all Latin America, or turn to more forceful means with the certitude of striking a heavy blow at its carefully nurtured good neighbor policy, according to those closest to Latin American relations.

May Let Problem Rest

The position of the United States Government, as well as that of the individual oil companies involved in the expropriation has been made additionally difficult by the separate agreement which is reported between the Mexican government and the Sinclair Oil Company. This is seen as producing a break in the formerly tight company lines and of giving Mexico a strong bargaining point.

The concensus among informed State Department observers is that the United States will be content to let the problem rest for the time being. These observers point out that the State Department, in dispatching the arbitration proposal to the Cardenas government, has demonstrated its concern for the rights of Americans south of the Rio Grande.

Almost no likelihood is seen that the United States will attempt to bring pressure upon Mexico to force that country to a quick settlement of American claims. Not only would this country hesitate to jeopardize its good neighbor policy through a return to "big stick" policies, but it also feels very keenly that in the light of the breakdown of international order elsewhere in the world the Western Hemisphere must present an example of international co-operation wholly divorced from coercion.

U. S. Not Belligerent

Those who present this point of view declare that the Hull note, while accusing Mexico of failure to settle honest claims against her, was not belligerent in tone and that earlier interpretations of it as "threatening" were overdrawn.

In addition, the feeling is general here that the State Department had anticipated a rejection of its request, since the Mexican Government and President Lazaro Cardenas had frequently stated that the question of expropriated properties was legal under the Mexican Constitution and that consequently it was a question for Mexico to settle by itself and not through international action.

On the other hand, those who do not feel that the rejection may force the United States to further and stronger action point out that Washington has a trump hand in its continued purchase of Mexican silver. This sale of Mexican silver to the United States, which constitutes one of the main pillars in the Mexican economic system, could easily be terminated by a Congress out of sympathy with what has been termed Mexico's failure to reciprocate good neighborliness. Such a termination, it is held here, might eventually force Mexico to accede to American wishes, but Washington is known to doubt if the benefit to Americans would offset its bad effects throughout the rest of Latin America.

Phillips Petroleum Earns 74c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Phillips Petroleum Company and subsidiaries reported net profit for the first quarter of 1940 was $3,286,621, equal to 74 cents a share, compared with $1,485,533, or 33 cents, in the first quarter last year.

Frank Phillips, Chairman, and K. S. Adams, President, told stockholders in the report:

"Gasoline prices continued low because of large inventories and excessive crude oil runs to refineries in the industry. It is hoped that crude oil production and runs to refineries will be more in keeping with prospective domestic demand than with expectations of large exports, which have not materialized."

C. B. & Q. Reports Sharp Drop in Traffic Since '31

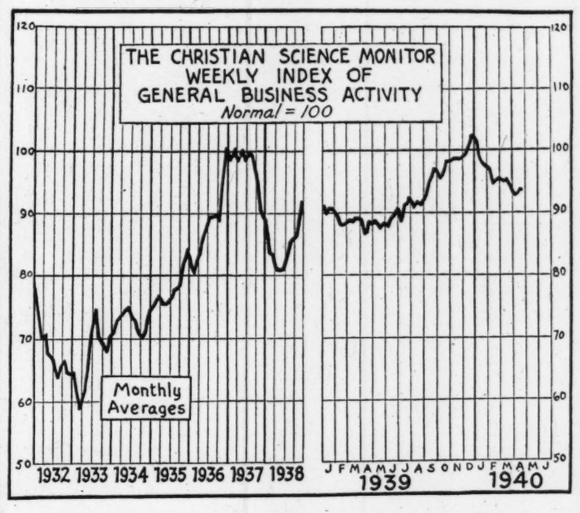
CHICAGO (AP) — Ralph Budd, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, told stockholders in a statement accompanying the annual report, that freight and the number of passengers decreased sharply since 1931 despite lower charges and improved service.

The company, he said, handled only 92 per cent as much freight and 80 per cent as many passengers in 1939 as it did in 1931, and only 69 per cent as much freight and 45 per cent as many passengers as during the 15-year period, 1917-31.

The annual report showed that freight traffic volume in 1939 increased 4.58 per cent over the preceding year. Passenger traffic increased slightly.

Mr. Budd and Charles E. Denney and Frank J. Gavin of St. Paul, directors whose terms expire this year, were re-elected for four-year terms.

Monitor Index of Business Eases Slightly During Week



The Christian Science Monitor's weekly index of general business activity eased slightly in the week ended April 27, following the gains of the previous two weeks. At the current level the index registers 93.9 (prel.) compared with 94.0 on April 20. This is below the level of a month ago, 94.3 at the end of March, but remains well above the corresponding level of a year ago, 88.2 on April 29, 1939.

Increases in the bank debits and miscellaneous carloadings components were slightly more than offset by a greater than seasonal decline in the power production series.

Carloadings in the miscellaneous group continued their advance of recent weeks, countering a mild seasonal downturn for the week. Bank debits outside New York City dropped off less than was looked for on a intramonthly basis.

The rate of steel operations picked up last week, increasing two points to 63½ per cent of capacity. The moderate rise in new orders, which was retarded with the reduction in prices, was resumed when the reductions were withdrawn.

Retail trade continued to show the influence of weather conditions recording gains in some sections but lagging where unseasonable weather prevailed. For the country as a whole, however, sales maintained good gains over a year ago.

Some further increases were reported for commodity prices, notably in farm products and foods.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*April 27 '40	April 20 '40	April 29 '39
Combined index	93.9	94.0	88.2
Bk debits outside NYC	91.8	90.0	86.0
Elec power production	99.7	100.7	93.1
Misc carloadings	84.5	83.8	80.9

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The way things are going, a story of the Week in Wall Street no longer should begin with the stock market. It should start with shipping, run over into commodities, and perhaps include a paragraph on the securities market. For the stock market continues to get nowhere in general and show no particular trend. It did look at one time last week as though it was going to take a tumble, when the Allies were pulling out of Norway, but it caught itself in time and the averages closed the week about where they began it, on a continuance of the slow decline in volume since the early part of April.

Again the market was highly selective, with long daily lists of both highs and lows. Shipping shares were again strong, with two intercoastal lines featured—American-Hawaiian and Merchants & Miners. These issues get their boost not from increased rates but from the fact they have large numbers of ancient ships the open market value of which has jumped from about $10 a ton to round $50 and is likely to keep on going up as the shortage of ocean tonnage gets worse.

The Scandinavian war blacked out a good part of the Danish fleet and forced the Allies to go further afield for pulp and dairy products, and the closing of the Mediterranean adds thousands of miles to some of their supply lines. Merchants & Miners hasn't even sold any ships; it's just waiting for better prices.

Paper, Oil, Rubber Shares Rise

And the pulp shares continued upward, with Rayonier making new highs and International Paper one of the most active issues. Mark-ups are now coming thick and fast in the various types of pulp and of paper, and the industry, which is of the prince-or-pauper class and has just about worked off the consequences of its 1937 boom, appears headed into another one.

Some of the oils were among those making new highs, strange to say, including Pure Oil and Atlantic Refining, though heavy gasoline consumption still fails to have any perceptible effect on the excessive gasoline stocks. And while the rest of the steels were weak, Bethlehem, which has large shipbuilding business, went into new high ground for 1940.

On the downside the rubber shares featured as the raw commodity moved upward due to fears not only of Far Eastern trouble but also of shortage of hulls; about 40 per cent of our rubber imports come in British and Norwegian ships. Office equipment shares made new lows, partly because of loss of European business, partly perhaps because no new social security laws are being thought up at the moment to add to the demand for office machinery.

Montgomery Ward went into low ground on unfavorable interpretation of executive changes, International Nickel continued making new lows, and copper shares were weak along with copper itself, one reason given being that Italy has been a large export market.

Business News Mixed

News was mixed again on the business front. Steel operations were up about two points, but people here are a bit suspicious about current steel business, since part of it was obtained by recent price cuts, and so may in the end turn out to have been borrowed from the summer's business. And also it may not be very profitable.

U. S. Steel's report for the first quarter of only $1.24 on the common was no better than expected, and showed the violent fluctuations in Big Steel's earning power; in fact the break-down among its affiliates shows that most of its 1939 earnings came from non-steel activities, including its profitable wholly-owned Isthmian Steamship Comany, largest and among the most successful of American shipping companies. The Street took rather dolefully Ernest Weir's downward adjustment of his predictions about second-quarter steel operations, and all in all it wasn't very surprising that the steel shares generally were weak.

One spot of good steel news stood out, however. Steel scrap continued upward, rising another 50 cents at Pittsburgh. That usually means something.

Rail earnings for the first quarter were disappointing. Motor manufacturers are reducing operations as dealers are pretty well stocked. After reporting the best quarterly earnings on record, Chrysler sold off. The business indices continue to move sidewise.

Commodities Turn Up

Commodities turned up again, particularly rubber. Cocoa has been strong recently and for April showed the fourth largest futures trading among the commodities, being exceeded only by wheat, cotton, and corn. Total volume of futures trading in April was about 25 per cent above March and about 80 per cent higher than for April of last year, when the market was barely out of the Spring bottom in prices.

The apparent fiasco of the Allies in mid-Norway depressed people here, but its market implication was somewhat mixed. If it makes American participation more likely it's bearish; if it merely makes the war likely to last longer, it's bullish. Norwegian and Italian bonds were, of course, very weak in consequence, the former going down to default levels, though lots of cash is here to continue interest payments for some time.

Government bonds were a little soft on the foreign news, but Kuhn Loeb's issue of Union Pacific 3½'s went over big and the new issues market keeps rolling along doing very well by itself, with the big Steel refunding due this week and a number of smaller issues on the fire.

April receipts of gold were about $330,000,000, largest for any month since the war started, but that's hardly news. Perhaps the breakout from this market's narrow range will come in a few more weeks as the line-up for the Presidential campaign gets clearer. All other news seems to leave the market cold.

Hydraulic Pump Maker To Build Plant Addition

DETROIT (AP)—Plans to construct a plant addition and new office quarters, at a cost of $500,000, were announced for Vickers, Inc., manufacturers of hydraulic pumps, valves and presses.

The announcement said the expansion was necessitated by increased demands from aircraft and machine tool industries. The Austin Co., builders, are fabricating 580 tons of steel for the construction.

Steel Output Up 2 Points To 63½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week broke out of its recent sidewise trend with a 2-point gain to 63½ per cent compared with the previous week, according to the magazine Steel.

"This," continues the reports, "is the first recovery of consequence so far this year and restores steel-making to the early-March level.

"Producers have established June 30 as the final date for shipment of low-price orders but will have difficulty meeting this deadline unless buyers co-operate by accepting a portion of the tonnage this month.

Bookings Slump

"With buyers well covered, sheet and strip bookings have slumped. Business in other products is steady or slightly heavier. Seasonal influences are reflected in buying of some commodities, including tin plate, in pipe and wire.

"Export markets remain active, inquiries holding at the good pace of recent weeks, although orders have not varied materially. Semi-finished grades continue outstanding in sales abroad.

"Pig iron productions declined slightly in April. Daily average output was 104,638 net tons, compared with 105,502 tons in March and 76,732 tons a year ago. Total production the first four months this year was 13,738,636 tons, against 9,726,290 tons in the 1939 period, an increase of 41.2 per cent.

"With a few exceptions, steel prices are fairly steady. Products affected by the recent open reduction of $4 a ton are back to former levels, although a test of these figures awaits absorption of business now on mill books.

"Galvanized sheets, although not openly reduced, shared in recent price concessions, and irregularity has continued past the date for withdrawal of cuts on other grades An advance of $1 a ton in Pacific coast prices on all steel products results from higher ocean freight rates which became effective May 1.

"Strength is more apparent in iron and steel scrap markets, with prices higher in most leading districts. Grades other than the principal steelworks items have experienced the largest upturn, but the price composite for the latter is 8 cents higher at $16.08.

Auto Output Drops

"Automobile production has slipped further from its recent spring peak, last week's output of 99,305 units being a decrease of 2,100. Parts manufacturers are slowing down in anticipation of early-summer model changes by some car builders, and a gradual decline in assemblies appears probable the next few months. Last week's production was almost 40 per cent larger than a year ago."

Crude Oil Output Average in April Above Requirements

NEW YORK (AP)—Daily crude oil production declined slightly during the week ended April 27, totaling 3,845,250 barrels compared with 3,858,550 barrels the previous week and 3,568,200 a year ago, the American Petroleum Institute reported. During the four weeks of April, daily production averaged 275,650 barrels in excess of the Bureau of Mines' calculated requirements.

Reporting refineries increased operations to 84.9 per cent of capacity from 84.4 per cent the previous week, indicating runs of crude oil to stills for the industry as a whole at 3,555,000 barrels a day compared with 3,535,000 the week before and 3,310,000 a year ago.

Gasoline production declined slightly to 11,276,000 barrels from 11,412,000 the previous week. Heavier gasoline consumption helped to bring a small reduction in finished and unfinished stocks to 102,452,000 barrels compared with 102,817,000 a week ago and 87,490,000 at the same time last year.

Imports of crude and refined oils at principal ports during the week fell off to 1,240,000 barrels from 1,600,000 the previous week.

Boston Exchange Firms' Group Elects Governors

At the twentieth annual meeting of the Boston Association of Stock Exchange Firms held at the Boston Stock Exchange, the following were elected Governors to serve for three years: Alvah R. Boynton, F. S. Moseley & Co.; Alexander H. Bright, Elmer H. Bright & Co.; Albert P. Everts, Paine, Webber & Co.; Horace W. Frost, Tucker, Anthony & Co.

Officers elected were as follows: Alvah R. Boynton, F. S. Moseley & Co., Chairman of the Board; Hermann F. Clarke, Estabrook & Co., Vice Chairman; Alexander H. Bright, Elmer H. Bright & Co., Treasurer; and Edward H. Kittredge, Hornblower & Weeks, Secretary and Asst. Treasurer.

National Supply Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—National Supply Company reported for the March quarter net profit of $426,228, compared with a loss of $232,981 in the comparable period a year ago. The company, manufacturers of oil well equipment, steep pipes and engines, has three issues of preferred and preference stock outstanding upon all of which there are accumulated dividends.

Utility Executive

By a Staff Artist

C. E. Groesbeck

Chairman of Electric Bond & Share Company.

Michigan Concerns Obtain $20,000,000 Orders From Abroad

DETROIT (AP)—The Michigan Manufacturer & Financial Record in its current issue says that war orders totaling more than $20,000,000 have been placed with Michigan firms since the first of the year.

Half of the total, it says, has been placed by the United States War Department, the remainder coming from China, England, France and other European countries. The orders cover trucks and trailers, shell forgings, cartridge cases, fuses, brass forgings for time fuses, shells, ammunition parts and machinery for the manufacturing of ammunition.

"While the $10,000,000 in contracts actually awarded to Michigan concerns during the first three months of 1940 comprises a wide variety of products," says the trade publication, "it does not take into account the parts and subassemblies, produced in Michigan plants, which eventually become component parts of products manufactured by concerns outside the state holding contracts with the War Department."

Market Value of Shares On N. Y. S. E. Up in April

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported the market value of all shares listed on April 30 increased to $46,769,244,271 from $46,694,763,128 a month earlier. Average price of the 1,234 stocks listed was $32.35, against 1,236 issues averaging $32.34 at the end of March.

At the end of April last year, 1,233 issues had a total market value of $40,673,320,779 and average price per share of $28.51.

Bond & Share Asks Dismissal Of SEC Action

WASHINGTON (AP) — Electric Bond & Share Company, controlling $2,600,000,000 of utility assets, has challenged integration provisions of the Holding Company Act and said that in any event its system fitted within limits prescribed by law.

Bond & Share, largest utility holding company in the country, whose chairman is C. E. Groesbeck and president, S. R. Inch, told the Securities Commission that enforcement of integration proceedings—under the so-called "death sentence" of the holding company act—would be depriving it of property without the due process of law prescribed by the Constitution. The company asked dismissal of the action started by the SEC in February.

Others among the nine huge systems against which steps have been taken also have challenged provisions of the law.

The Bond & Share answer contended that:

The provisions of section 11 (B) 1 of the act (integration section) did not constitute a regulation of commerce within the meaning of the Constitution.

The company was not given time enough to prepare a proper answer.

The SEC had not set out what it believed should be done.

Bond & Share constitute a single integrated system as provided in the law, but if it should be held otherwise, its holdings comprised one such system and "one or more additional integrated systems," conforming to the "ABC" standards of the law.

Neither Bond & Share nor its holding company co-respondents were themselves engaged in interstate commerce; all of the public utility respondents were engaged primarily in intrastate business.

Continued existence of the entire system in its present form was not prohibited by law, and to compel changes would jeopardize the interests of investors and consumers.

Because of the "long continued depression of general business activity, and the wars in Europe and Asia, it is not practicable at the present time or under present conditions to enforce drastic application" of the integration section.

Church Insurance Firm Elects Two New Directors

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles D. Dickey and Robert C. Hill have been elected to the board of directors of the Church Properties Fire Insurance Corp., an affiliate of the Church Pension Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church, it was announced.

Mr. Dickey, a Vice-President of J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., is treasurer of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. Mr. Hill is President of the Consolidated Coal Co. J. P. Morgan is chairman of the board.

The corporation confines its insurance writing to Episcopal Church property.

The Weekly Magazine Section of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEADING ARTICLES

MAY 11, 1940

THE FOLKLORE OF THURMAN ARNOLD — By Richard Lee Strout
Profile of the Assistant United States Attorney-General, who is winning important anti-trust cases in the Supreme Court.

NORWAY UNDER THE SWASTIKA — By Ted Olson
A glimpse of a Norway of gaiety, lilting folk tunes, spacious, airy apartments for the common folk, and no tradition of militarism for more than a century.

WENDY HILLER STRIDES TO FAME — By Harold Hobson
The star of "Pygmalion" moves toward an international celebrity with decision and determination.

MASTER SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON — By Dorothea J. Lewis
"Take care of the Senators" is the motto of the 22 boys who act as Senate pages in the shadow of the Capitol dome, and many yearn for careers that will permit the "Honorable" before their names.

THE STORY OF RARE BIBLES — By Albert Field Gilmore
The qualities and conditions which make old Bibles valuable are told by a student of the world's best seller.

THE GOLDEN GATE FAIR SHINES ANEW — By Rex Miller
A visitor to Treasure Island finds the 1940 Fair version brighter, cheerier, faster and more "streamlined," and plenty of new things to see.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Associated Press Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Dealers Want New Rule For Underwriters

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Association of Securities Dealers has asked the Securities Commission to simplify as much as possible rules covering relations between corporations and underwriters who handle their financing.

The association, making public today its reply to the SEC's request for suggestions on improving the "arm's length" bargaining rule which was designed to assure independent dealings between issuers and sellers of securities, recommended:

That the Securities Act of 1934 has ample safeguards for the reasonableness of underwriting fees and commissions in cases where no question of affiliation between the issuer and the underwriter is involved, and no rule by the SEC is needed.

That any rule that the issuer has "shopped around" among investment bankers or has taken sealed bids would be "highly prejudicial to the best interests" of issuers, underwriters, investors and the public and that "under no circumstances should such a rule be promulgated."

That the present rule on arm's length bargaining should be replaced with one that would be applicable to all grades of securities and would be limited to cases where the underwriters are statutory affiliates. A proposed new rule was submitted.

The association said that it had doubts as to whether the commission could legally issue rules governing arm's length bargaining, but that it was proceeding on the assumption that the commission did have such power and had "endeavored to make constructive suggestions to meet the legal, practical and administrative implications of the whole problem."

The association has been invited to discuss the problem personally with members of the commission. The association represents nearly 3,000 over-the-counter securities dealers.

Corporate Earnings Generally Higher

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—Corporate earnings reports issued during the week ended May 4 showing profits per common share included:

Quarter Ended March 31

	1940	1939
Allis Chalmers	$.54	$.40
American Radiator	.03	
Archer-Daniels-Midland	1.21	.64
Canada Dry	.15	.25
Celanese	.16	.10
Chrysler	1.64	1.71
Continental Oil	3.62	2.67
Curtiss-Wright	.29	.15
Gen. Amer. Transport	.54	.54
General Motors	1.20	.52
Hazel-Atlas Glass	1.50	1.18
Hershey Chocolate	1.08	.68
Inland Steel	1.82	1.88
Lone Star Gas	1.88	1.38
National Steel	.83	.54
N. J. Zinc	1.82	1.10
Motor Wheel	.90	.55
Ohio Oil	.73	.49
Parke, Davis	.27	
Phillips Petroleum	.51	.55
Standard Oil Calif.	.74	.33
Studebaker	.35	.25
Union Bag & Paper	.21	.02
Union Oil Calif	.57	.12
U S Steel	.16	.23
Wright Aeronautical	1.24	(P).18
Yellow Truck	2.06	2.05
	.26	.04

Year Ended December 31

Pan American Airways	1939	1938
Socony-Vacuum Oil	1.46	.03
	1.10	1.29

(P)-On preferred stock.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
BkofAmNTS (SF) (2.40)	39¾	41¾
Bank of Man (.80a)	16¾	18¼
Bank of NY (14)	415	425
Banks Tr (2)	57¼	59¼
Bklyn Tr (4)	84	89
Chase Nat (1.40)	10¾	10⅝
Chem Bk&Tr (1.80)	34	36
Commercial (8)	49½	51½
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	200	206
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)	13	14½
Empire Tr (.60)	52¼	53¾
First Nat (Bos) (2)	11¼	13¼
First Natl (100)	47½	49½
Guaranty Tr (12)	1925	1965
Irving Tr (.60)	297	302
Manuf'rs Tr (2)	11¾	12¾
Manuf'rs Tr pf (2)	39¼	41¼
Natl City (1)	52½	54½
N Y Trust (5)	28¾	30¼
Public (1½)	31½	114½
Title G&T	31¼	33¼
	2¾	3¾

Insurance Co. Stocks

Aetna Casualty (4a)	123½	127½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51	53
Aetna Life (1.20a)	31½	33½
American Equitable (1)	19¾	21¼
Am Insurance Newark (½a)	13	14½
American Reinsurance (1.60a)	47	49
American Reserve (1½)	20	21½
American Surety (2½)	49½	51½
Automobile (1a)	35	37
Balt Amer (.20a)	7	8
Boston (16a)	617	626
Carolina (1.30)	29½	31½
City of New York (1.20)	22¾	24¼
Conn General Life (.80)	28¾	30½
Continental Casualty (1.20)	41	42¾
Fid & Dep (4)	125	128
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9¼	10½
Frank Fire (1a)	29½	31
General Reinsurance (1a)	41	43
Georgia Home (1a)	26¼	28¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	40¾	42¾
Globe & Rep (½)	10½	12
Globe & Rut	15	17½
Gt America Insurance (1a)	26½	28
Hanover (1.20)	24¾	26¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	84½	87½
Home Fire Sec	13⅜	2⅞
Home Ins (1.20a)	32	34
Homestead (1)	13¾	20¼
Knickerbocker (1½)	9½	23¼
Lincoln Fire	2	3¼
Maryland Cas	2	3¼
Mass Bond (3½)	65¾	68¼
Natl Fire (2)	58	60
Natl Liberty (.20a)	73¼	8¾
New Amst Cas (¼)	16¾	18
N. Hampshire (1.60a)	47	49
N Y Fire (.80)	15¾	17¼
Nor East Ins	3	4
Nor River (1)	24½	26
Phoenix (2a)	82	86
Prov Wash (1a)	35	37
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	26	27½
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	25¼	26¾
Rh Isl Ins	3½	5
St Paul Fire (8)	246	252
Springfield (4½a)	116	120½
Sun Life (15)	280	330
Travelers (16)	460	470
U S Fid & G (1)	20¾	22¼
U S Fire (2)	49¾	51¾
Westchester (1.20)	31¾	33¾

a—Also extra or extras. e—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The position of the Treasury May 3 compared with receipts, $34,733,573.98 ($30,902,740.87); expenditures, $32,921,814.78 ($28,802,687.39); net balance $2,207,961,960.44 ($3,075,368,856.28); working balance included $1,483,530,088.51 ($2,410,881,287.76); customs receipts for month $2,829,725.90 ($2,690,789.61); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $4,820,594,488.88 ($4,750,993,368.75); expenditures $8,040,688,573.70 ($7,681,087,650.38); excess of expenditures $3,220,094,084.82 ($2,930,094,251.63); gross debt $42,664,319,164.59 ($40,124,593,501.75); increase over previous day $2,832,216.39; gold assets $10,792,676,788.78 ($15,800,705,584.71).

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜ 47-43	109.7	109.7	109.7
9 3¼s 45-43	109.18	109.18	109.18
10 4s 54-44	114.20	114.20	114.20
1 2⅞s 47-45	109.16	109.16	109.16
20 3¼s 49-46	111.29	111.26	111.29
2 4¼s 52-57	120.28	120.26	102.26
5 2¾s 54-51	108.1	108.1	108.1
4 2¼s 53-51	104.1	104.1	104.1
1 2⅞s 60-55	108.5	108.5	108.5
6 2¾s 59-56	107.7	107.4	107.7
1 2¾s 63-58	106.26	106.26	106.26
10 2¾s 65-60	107	107	107

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	107.24	107.24	107.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleghany cv 5s 44	81½	81¼	81¼
10 Alleghany 5s 50 st	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	99½	99½	99½
19 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¼	107¾
1 Am Int 5½s 49	104¾	104¾	104¾
21 Am T&T 5½s 43	107⅜	107¼	107¼
10 Am T&T 3¼s 66	110	109⅞	110
14 Am T&T 3¼s 61	110	109¾	110
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	108	108	108
12 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103	102¾	103
6 Arm Del 4s '57	103¾	103½	103½
7 Arm Del 4s '55	103¾	103½	103½
5 AT&SF 4s '95	106¾	106½	106¾
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	86	86	86
1 AT&SF aj 4s '85 st	87	87	87
2 AT&SP 4½s '48	104½	104⅛	104⅛
2 AT&SP 4½sC-A '62	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
1 AT&SPRkyM 4s '65	100	100	100
1 Atl & Birm 4s '33	13	13	13
1 A C Line 4½s '64	54	54	54
11 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	69⅞	69	69⅞
1 B&O '95 st A	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
10 B&O '95 st C	29	29	29
1 B&O 2000 st D	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝
1 B&O '96 st F	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
12 B&O cv '60 st	12	11⅞	11⅞
6 B&O 1st 4s '58	69½	69⅛	69⅛
2 B&O PLE&WV 4s '51 st	56¾	56¾	56¾
1 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
7 Beth Stl 3½s 52	108	107¾	108
13 Boston&Me 5s '67 st	52¼	52	52
5 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
2 Boston & Me 5s '55 st	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '41 cfd	80	80	80
31 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66ct	91½	91⅜	91½
15 BkQn C&Sb cn 5s '41ct	48¼	48¼	48⅛
6 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	91½	91½	91½
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113¼	113½	113½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	98	97⅞	98
16 Buf R&P '57 st	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	39	38	39
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	105	105	105
9 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	97¾	97½	97½
10 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	98	97½	97½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	96	95¼	95¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	95	94¼	94¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	95	95	95
2 Can Pac 5s 44	94¼	94¼	94¼
13 Can Pac 5s 54	102½	102½	102½
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	76½	76¼	76½
9 Can Pac 4½s 60	78½	78½	78½
4 Can Pac 4s perp	72⅞	72¾	72⅞
5 Carriers&Gen 5s 50	60¼	60⅛	60¼
8 Cen New Eng 4s 61	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
8 Cen Pac 5s 60	51½	51½	51½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	47¾	47½	47¾
6 Certain-teed 5½s 48	69¼	69¼	69¼
2 ChampP&F 4¾s50	82	82	82
7 C&O 4½s 92	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 C&O 3½s296 D	125½	125	125
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	99½	99⅜	99⅜
4 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	84½	84½	84½
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛
8 Chi&E Ill 5s 51	97½	97½	97½
6 Chic Gt West 4s 59	15	14⅜	14¾
4 CMStP & Pac 4s 75	29¾	29¾	29¾
12 CM&StP gen 4s 89	6½	6½	6½
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	2⅜	2½	2⅜
1 CRI&P 4½s 52A	10	10	10
12 CRI&P 4s 88	7	7	7
6 CRI&P rfg 4s34	16½	16½	16½
6 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Ch Un Sta 4s 44	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94½	94½	94½
3 Childs Co 5s 43	94¾	94¾	94¾
48 City of N Y 3s 80B	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛
40 City of NY 3s 80	95⅝	95½	95⅝
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
6 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	83⅜	83½	83½
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	76	76	76
10 Col F & I 5s 70	75	75	75
Colmbia G 5s 52 May	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Col Ry Pw&L 4s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Momwith Ed 3½s 68	111	111	111
22 Comwith Ed cv 3½s58	129⅜	129½	129⅝
4 Con Edis 3½s 46	106	106	106
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	109	109	109
18 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	106½	106½	106½
11 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	65	64½	64½
2 Container Cor 6s 46	109	108¾	108¾
3 Crown Cork 4½s 48	102	102	102
1 Crown Cork 4s 50	104¾	104½	104¾
2 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	106	106	106
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	105½	105½	105½
1 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	29	29	29
4 D&GR 4½s 36	55½	55½	55½
8 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	8⅝	8½	8½
3 D&GRW 5s 78	17	17	17
3 Det Ed 4½s 61	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Duluth SS&E 5s '37	98	98	98
1 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s '65	107½	107½	107½
5 East'n Ry Minn 4s '48	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10 Erie rfg 5s '75	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
3 Erie 1st 4s '96	63½	63½	63½
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
9 Erie cv 4s '53 A	22¾	23	23
6 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	107	107	107
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	70¾	70	70¼
4 Goodrich 4¼s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
14 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	101½	100⅞	101½
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	104⅜	104⅜	104½
3 Gt Nor 3¾s '46 H	96⅝	96¼	96¼
2 G Bay & W deb B	78¾	78¾	78¾
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103½	103½	103½
5 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Housatonic 5s '37	53½	53½	53½
1 Houst'nOilTex4¼s '54	101	101	101
9 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	32	31¾	32
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48	48	48
2 IllBel Tel 3½s '70B	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
5 IllCen 5s '55	52¼	52	52
4 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	75	75⅜	75⅜
7 InterRRTr 7s '32 ct	75½	75½	75½
1 InterRRTr rfg5s '66ct	79⅛	79	79⅛
1 InterRRTr rfg5s '66	79	79	79
10 IntGtNor 1st 6s '52	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
5 IntGtNor 5s '56 B	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	64¾	64¾	64¾
11 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	74⅜	74	74⅜
14 Int Paper 6s '55	102	101⅞	102

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Peoples W&G 6% pf	$3	June 1	May 20	
Sher&Will (Ca) pf	$3.50	July 2	June 15	

Reduced

Golden Cycle	50c	June 10	May 31	

Irregular

Albany&Ver RR	$1.50	May 15	May 1	
Am Fork&Hoe	25c	June 15	June 5	
Interstate N Gas	$1	June 15	May 21	
Keystone C Fds	$2.43c	May 15	May 4	

Extra

Sterling Prod	10c	June 1	May 15	

Final

Wisc El Pow pr	(1921) $1.50	June 1	May15	

Increased

Thompson Prod	50c	July 1	June 21	

Initial

Wisc El Pow	10c Q	June 1	May 15	
Do 4¾% pf	$1.18¾ Q	June 1	May 15	

Regular

Acme Steel	75c	June 12	May 22	
Atlas Corp	25c	June 5	May 20	
	75c Q	June 1	May 20	
Barber Co (W H)	25c Q	June 15	May 31	
Bass Mfg	$2	May 25		
Beacon Mfg 6% pf	$1.50 Q	May 15	Apr. 30	
Chase Co (AW) pf	50c Q	May 10	Apr. 30	
Chrysler Corp	$1.25	June 12	May 15	
Commod Ltd	1c	May 29	May 15	
Crow's Nest P C	$1.50	June 1	May 2	
Cushman's Sons 7% pf				
	$1.75 Q	June 1	May 15	
Dieb&WingP5% pf	$1.25 Q	May 15	May 1	
Golden Cycle	50c	June 10	May 31	
Guelph Car&Wars S M				
6½% pf	$1.62½ Q	May 1	Apr. 02	
Guelph C&W Spg M				
6½% pf	$1.62½ Q	May 1	Apr. 20	
Ironwood & Bess Riv				
& Lt pf	$1.75 Q	June 1	May 15	
Lanston Monotype	50c Q	May 31	May 21	
Lava Cap G M	3c	June 29	May 15	
Ludlow Mfg Assoc	$2	June 1	May 4	
Matson Navig	30c Q	May 15	May 10	
May Dept Strs	75c	June 3	May 16	
Do	75c	Sept. 3	Aug. 16	
Mfrs Ldg Corp pf	18¾c Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 25	
Moran Towing 7% cum				
pf	35c Q	June 1	May 15	
Muncie W Wks pf	$2 Q	June 1	June 1	
Nashua G&C Paper 50c		May 15	May 8	
Do pf	$1.75 Q	May 15	June 24	
Nat Battery pf	50c	July 1	May 20	
Neisner Bros	25c Q	June 15	May 31	
No East W&El pf	$1.50 Q	June 1	May 10	
Peoples Tel 6% pf	$1.50 Q	June 1	May 30	
Phila G&N RR	$1.50 Q	June 3	May 20	
Pitts Y&A Ry pf	$1.75 Q	June 1	May 20	
Purity Bakeries	25c Q	June 1	May 20	
2n Inv Corp R I	25c Q	June 1	May 15	
6th Ave & 55th St	$1	June 1	May 15	
Roxy Thea pf	37½c Q	June 1	Apr. 20	
Stand Coosa That	37½c	May 10	May 18	
Stanley Prod	95c Q	June 1	May 15	
Sylvanite G M	5c Q	June 29	May 11	
Thompson Prd pf	$1.25 Q	June 1	June 21	
Tonadium-A Steel	75c	June 1	May 18	
Walgreen Co pf	$1.12½ Q	June 15	May 15	
Wst Coast Tel pf	37½c Q	June 1	May 20	
West Jersey & S B				
gtd	$1.50 S	June 1	May 15	

Foreign Bonds

2 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	55½	55½	55½
1 Antioquia 7s '45A	11¼	11¼	11¼
10 Antiokuia 1st 7s '57	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
25 Antwerp 6s '58	70	70	70
8 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Argentine 4½s '72 Ap	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Argentine 4½s '48	96	96	96
1 Argentine 4½s '71	90½	90½	90½
1 Australia 5s '55	62	61½	61½
8 Australia 5s '57	62⅜	61½	61½
14 Australia 4½s '56	60	59	59
8 Belgium 7s '55	99½	98½	98½
8 Belgium 6½s '49	89	88¼	88¼
20 Belgium 6s '55	88¼	87⅞	87¼
1 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Buen A 4½s '77	59	59	59
6 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	59½	59½	59½
18 Canada 5s '52	100½	100¼	100¼
1 Canada 3¼s '61	93⅜	93¼	93¼
5 Canada 3s '68	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 Canada 3s '67	79¼	79¼	79¼
8 Canada 2½s '45	80	79¾	79¾
1 Canada 2½s '44	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1 ChileMtgBk6s'61asd	92½	92½	92½
4 Chile 6s '60 asd	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
13 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	14¼	14¼	14¼
4 Colomo 6s '61 Oct	28	28	28
3 Copenhag 5½s '52	28	28	28
1 Cuba 5½s '45	17¾	17	17¾
11 Cuba 4½s '77	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Dom 5½s '42	60¾	60¾	60¾
3 Dom 1st 5½s '69 ext	71¾	71¾	71¾
4 Dom 2nd 5½s '69	75	75	75
1 French 7s '49	71½	71½	71½
2 GerCAgrBk6s '60Jul	115½	115½	115½
3 GerGov 5½s '65	15½	15½	15½
2 Ger Gov 5½s '65 unst	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Ger Gov 7s '49	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Haiti 6s '53	14	14	14
1 Italy 7s 1951	82½	82½	82½
6 Japan 6½s '54	48¾	48	48
3 Lombard El 7s '52	87½	87½	87½
3 Mondmaa Prov 4s '54	67	67	67
2 Milan City 6½s '52	80	80	80
1 N Sou Wales 5s '58	36	36	36
1 Norway 4½s '56	58½	58½	58½
18 Norway 4½s '65	24½	24½	24½
13 Norway 4½s '63	23¾	23	23¾
1 Nor Mun 8k 8s '70	21¾	21	21¾
9 Orient Dev 6s '53	23	23	23
1 Oslo City 4½s '55	59½	59	59
4 Panama 5 '63A st asd	25	25	25
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	66½	66½	66½
1 Poland 4½s '63 asd	9¾	9¾	9¾
10 Queensld 5s '41	51½	51½	51½
1 Queensld 6s '47	99	99	99
2 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	77	77	77
1 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	83¾	83¾	83¾
7 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
2 Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	10¼	9⅝	9⅝
1 Sydney 5½s '55	61½	61½	61½
2 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	63	63	63
1 Tokyo City 5½s '61	57	57	57
15 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	59½	59½	59½
7 Urug a/ 3¾s&4¼s '79	60⅛	60	60
8 Canada 5s '52	52¼	51½	51½
8 Yokohama 6s '61	36¼	36¼	36¼
	62⅛	61	62⅛

Total today 2,405,000, previous day 2,561,000, week ago 4,691,500, year ago 3,575,000, two years ago 7,109,500. Jan. 1 to date 588,939,500, year ago 617,299,250, two years ago 638,815,330.

Heard in Wall Street

By a vote of 13 to 9 the House Agricultural Committee has thrown out the Cummings Bill to give the domestic beet and cane sugar people a big increase in their share of the quota system, and the sugar problem is now right back where it left off in the summer of 1937—in an impending fight between the Administration and the domestic cane refiners scattered along the Atlantic seaboard from Baltimore to Boston.

The issue, again, is whether the restriction on Puerto Rican and Hawaiian refined-sugar imports is to be lifted. The 1937 Sugar Act, which embodied a victory for the refiners on this point, and which the President threatened to veto but didn't, carried the restriction, but, as a deft minor victory for the Administration, the restriction was written to run out at the end of last February, while the rest of the quota system runs on to December 31 of this year.

The Barry resolution, now on the table and practically a dead letter, would have extended the present over-all quota system, through next year, including the refined sugar import quota, thus restoring the status as of February 29.

Now, however, Fred Cummings has introduced a resolution, to be taken up by the House Agriculture Committee on Tuesday, to continue through 1941 the quota system minus the quota on offshore refined sugar (i.e. maintaining the present status since March 1).

It looks certain that this will have Adminstration support. The Administration definitely wants the quota system. But it explicitly doesn't want it applied to the import of refined sugar from Puerto Rico and Hawaii. The quota limit on refined sugar is the domestic cane refiners' share in the whole quota system.

So the refiners will fight the Cummings Resolution, which means that rather than submit to being left without quota protection in a system in which everybody else has it, they will throw their weight in favor of scrapping the whole quota system bag and baggage.

If it were all scrapped and the Cuban duty restored to 1.50 cents, practically everybody but the domestic cane refiners would suffer. The world price is now round 1.50 cents, and the domestic duty-paid price round 2.85, so Cuba is getting round 1.95 here for her quota of round 1,850,000 tons, since the duty on Cubans is only .90 cents. With the quota scrapped and the Cuban duty restored, either the domestic price would rise to 1.50 cents over the world price, or the world price would drop to 1.50 below the domestic. Since the world supply this year (carry-over and production) is next to the highest on record, it is probable that the world price would have to give and the domestic price would hold steady. Cuba wouldn't be able to sell as much here and would get some .60 points less for what she sold. The domestic beet and cane growers and the Puerto Ricans and Hawaiians would get some 50 or 60 points less through loss of bonuses. The cane refiners have great power in the House, due to the large number of Congressmen from New York, Pennsylvania, and New England, but much less strength in the Senate, where Colorado, Utah, and Idaho, have as many votes as New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

So the novelties have simmered away and the political battle is brewing over the same old controversy.

* * *

Some folks here profess to have found a sleeper among the pulp shares in Eastern Corporation, a Maine outfit in the sulphite business with excess capacity and considerable leverage in the capital structure.

* * *

Anent the Walsh-Healey decision, the Acheson Committee to review the administrative machinery such as the Walter-Logan bill would streamline, recently criticized the Public Contracts Division which enforces the Walsh-Healey Act. The Division had been holding hearings before it submitted a proposal. The Acheson committee suggested the Board should follow Congressional, not judicial, procedure: i. e. bring in a plan and let people discuss it at hearings. "What one finds in the board's procedure is a form of hearing dictated, it is believed, not so much by functional demands as by a nostalgic clinging to the remnants of a 'lawyer's procedure' only imperfectly adjusted to the task at hand. . . . The data of the sort to be considered by the board are not best acquired, as an original proposition, at a hearing."

Odd that the nine utilities who have been asked to bring in their Section 11 disintegration plans have not cited this in criticism of the SEC's apparent determination to make the utilities do the talking though it has the final say. **H. F.**

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot, Conn. valley 11.12½-50; export FAS N. Y. 11.10. Tin steady; spot and near by 47.12½; forward 46.87½. Lead easy; spot, New York 5.00-5.05; East St. Louis 4.85. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 5.75. Pig iron, No. 2, FOB eastern Pennsylvania 24.00; Buffalo 23.00; Alabama 19.38. Aluminum, virgin 99 per cent, 19.00. Antimony, Chinese spot 14.25. Quicksilver 170.00-171.00 nominal. Platinum, pure 40.00. Chinese wolframite, duty paid 22.00-24.00 nominal. Domestic scheelite 22.00.

Pays Larger Dividend

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of Brunswicke-Balke-Collender Company declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the outstanding common stock, payable June 15 to stock of record June 5. The company paid 25 cents a share three months earlier and a year ago.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1200	Aero Sup B (.20g)	6½	6¼	6½
400	Air Assoc (½)	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
100	Air Investors	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Allied Prod (1)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
150	Alum Co Am	108	106½	106½
300	Alum Co Am pf (6)	114½	114	114
50	Alum Ind	9½	9½	9½
100	Alum Ltd pf (6)	108½	108½	108½
100	Atl Cst Fish	3½	3½	3½
100	Am Cit P&LB	1	1	1
1400	Am Exp Lines (¼e)	18¾	17⅞	18
100	Am Gas & El (1.60)	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
50	Am Hard Rub	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
100	Am Light & T (1.20)	15¼	15¼	15¼
300	Am Maracaibo	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Am Meter (1½e)	34	43	34
3100	Am Republics	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜

Purses Full—Nothing to Buy

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—There have been occations when I have shared with many fellow-Americans the uncomfortable feeling of seeing and desiring something which I lacked the means to buy. But I wonder how many stay-at-home Americans have been in the position, now becoming second nature to me, of desiring something, of having the money to pay for it, but of finding it simply unobtainable.

Throughout a journalistic career that has been unequally divided between Moscow, Tokyo, and Paris I have been dogged by this specter of want, caused not by a lean pocketbook but by a shortage of this, that or the other commodity. Three times I have seen the cycle of shortage approach. The first time it was a matter of ruthless totalitarian economies, the effort of a country to "starve itself great," or rather of its rulers to make the people do the starving while they achieved the greatness. In the other two cases the shortage was the direct result of war.

In Moscow, especially during the last few years of our stay, the marketing for daily necessities assumed the proportions of a major problem. One day we could not get milk for our child. The next day butter was not to be had. Another day our maid would spend two hours in a line in order to buy the kerosene which is the main cooking fuel in Moscow. To obtain the day's provision, the meat and vegetables, the milk and butter, was a matter of hours of going about from shop to shop, from market to market.

Menus Mixed With Uncertainty

When we entertained we had to begin to buy up our food days in advance. And in the end it often happpened that when our menu called for lamb the cook would produce liver, or when we planned to serve roast beef we would find on the table a chicken of dubious freshness.

Even so, we were vastly better off than the 170,000,000 Russians who were constantly rationed either by actual food cards or by the still more effective means of shortage and who were in want of almost everything imaginable. On returning to Russia from a trip abroad one outfitted oneself as if for a journey to some wild and desolate part of the globe. Among the items on the long lists of things which my wife always stocked up with in Berlin and other European cities were stockings, underwear, combs, nails, absorbent cotton, milk powder, and lemon powder.

One developed an amusing tendency to hoard that persisted even in different surroundings. Once in Berlin my wife experienced an urge for a ham sandwich and returned to our hotel laden with a pound of ham. As she confessed, she took so much because she was afraid the ham would not be there the next day—an apprehension that would certainly have been realized in Moscow.

Relative Abundance in Japan

After 12 years of battling for the necessities in Moscow it was a relief to be transferred to Japan. Tokyo would have presented many deficiencies to the eye of the shopper newly arrived from America. But it seemed a veritable horn of plenty after Moscow. But after two years of relative comfort the war with China broke out and the specter raised its head again. Gradually, but with relentless regularity, the imported articles on which the foreigner depends so much in Japan began to become scarce or to disappear altogether.

One could no longer enjoy a lemonade after a few hot sets at the Tokyo Lawn Tennis Club—because there were no more lemons. Tennis balls themselves were rationed as to quantity and deteriorated in quality. Powdered milk, tea, oranges, chocolate gradually dropped out of the picture. There was a time when it was almost impossible not only to buy a pair of shoes but even to have an old pair repaired because of a stringent requisitioning of leather for the needs of the Army. Coal became expensive and difficult to get.

Then, in 1939, came another transfer—to Paris. Prospects of an easier time seemed to loom up. In Paris there would surely be compensation for the deprivations that one could not avoid on the outer periphery of civilization. But scarcely had we established ourselves in Paris when the war broke out. And the old all-too-familiar round of restrictions and shortages soon appeared again. One had to keep a private calendar to keep track of all the things which one is not allowed to buy on specific days; no cakes, pastries or chocolates on Mondays, Wednesdays, or Fridays; no meat on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays (although with certain alleviations as to pork and ham on Wednesdays); no crisp rolls, no milk chocolate, no . . . And rationing with food cards just around the corner.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada
Ontario
Kitchener: K. and W. Collegiate Auditorium, 787 King Street West. 8:15 p. m., May 17.
Peterborough: Peterborough Collegiate Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 16.
England
Berkshire
Newbury: The Forum Cinema, 2:30 p. m., June 2.
United States
Arkansas
Little Rock: Joseph T. Robinson Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 13.
California
Burlingame: Church Edifice, 1449 Oak Grove Avenue 8 p. m., May 13.
Eagle Rock (Seventeenth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, Ellenwood Drive and Merton Avenue, 8 p. m., May 18.
Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., May 14.
La Mesa: Grossmont Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 12.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., May 16.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 17.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochrane Avenue at Olympic Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 13.
Lynwood: Community Methodist Church, Beechwood Avenue, West of Long Beach Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 14.
Monterey: Walter Colton School, 8 p. m., May 16.
Oakland (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1500 Ninetieth Avenue, 8 p. m., May 17.
Sacramento (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 12.
Santa Cruz: Mission Hill Junior High School, 8 p. m., May 14.
Santa Paula: Universalist Church, 740 Main Street, 8 p. m., May 13.
South Pasadena: Junior High School Auditorium, Fair Oaks Avenue and Oak Street, 8 p. m., May 16.
Colorado
Colorado Springs: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 16.
Connecticut
New Haven: Calvary Baptist Church, Chapel and York Streets, 3:15 p. m., May 12.
Willimantic: Windham High School, Prospect and Windham Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 17.
Delaware
Wilmington: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 16.
Illinois
Champaign (Second Church): Champaign Senior High School Auditorium, State and Green Streets, 3 p. m., May 12.
Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2700 Pine Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., May 16.
Chicago (Sixth Church): Fenger High School Auditorium, One Hundred and Twelfth and Wallace Streets, 8 p. m., May 13.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 17.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., May 13.
Danville: High School Auditorium, Jackson and Fairchild Streets, 8 p. m., May 14.
Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 13.
Hinsdale: Hinsdale High School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., May 17.
Joliet: Church Edifice, Sherman Street and Second Avenue, 3 p. m., May 12.
Lake Forest: Gorton School, McKinley and Illinois Road, 8 p. m., May 17.
Peru: Star Theater, 8 p. m., May 13.
Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1003 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., May 16.
Indiana
Columbia City: City Hall, 8 p. m., May 16.
Hagerstown: High School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., May 13.
Indianapolis (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 655 East Sixty-second Street, 8 p. m., May 13 and 14.
Vincennes: Junior High School Auditorium, 300 North Sixth Street, 8 p. m., May 14.
Iowa
Fort Madison: Church Edifice, Avenue E and Seventh Street, 8 p. m., May 14.
Kansas
Kansas City (First Church): Memorial Hall, Seventh and Tauromee Avenue, 8 p. m., May 14.
Olathe: St John Memorial High School Auditorium, Park and Water Streets, 3 p. m., May 12
Osawatomie: High School Auditorium, Fifth and Brown Street, 8 p. m., May 13.
Salina: Church Edifice, Eighth and Mulberry Streets, 8 p. m., May 17.
Topeka: New High School Auditorium, Tenth and Polk Streets, 8 p. m., May 16.
Michigan
Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., May 16.
Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 16.
Kalamazoo (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 14.
Mt. Pleasant: Mt. Pleasant High School, Fancher Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 16.
Northville (auspices First Church, Plymouth): Penniman-Allen Theater, 8 p. m., May 14.
Missouri
Overland: New Overland School Auditorium, 2318 Woodson Road, 3 p. m., May 12.
St. Louis (joint lecture): Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 4:45 p. m., May 11. (Note change of hour.) Radiocast 4:45 to 5:15 p. m., Station KMOX, 1090 kilocycles.
Montana
Billings: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 12.
Nebraska
Scottsbluff: Oto Theater, Seventeenth Street and First Avenue, evening, May 14.
New Jersey
Princeton: Princeton Playhouse, 3:30 p. m., May 12.
Summit: Summit High School, 8:30 p. m., May 13.
Trenton: Junior High School No. 3, West State Street and Parkside Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 14.
New York
Buffalo (auspices First Church, Kenmore): Consistory Auditorium, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 13.
Croton-on-Hudson (auspices First Church, Harmon-on-Hudson): Pierre Van Cortlandt School, Maple Street and Larkin Place, 8:15 p. m., May 12.
Flushing: Church Edifice, 144-27 Sanford Avenue, 3 p. m., May 18.
Fort Plain: American Legion Hall, Main street, 7:30 p. m., May 13.
Hudson: First Methodist Episcopal Church, 448 Warren Street, 3:30 p. m., May 12.
Jackson Heights: Church Edifice, 86-17 Thirty-fifth Avenue 8:15 p. m., May 14.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 3 p. m., May 12. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.
New York (Tenth Church): 171 MacDougal Street, 8 p. m., May 17.
Niagara Falls: Ballroom, Hotel Niagara, 8:15 p. m., May 16.
Oswego: Robinson Auditorium, Oswego High School, 8 p. m., May 17.
Patchogue: High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., May 18.
Rome: First Baptist Church, George and Embargo Street, 8:15 p. m., May 14.
Ohio
Bellevue: Central High School Auditorium, North Street, 3:15 p. m., May 12.
Dayton (Second Church): Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., May 18. Radiocast Station WING, 1380 kilocycles.
Marietta: Church Auditorium, Fifth and Washington Street, 8:15 p. m., May 14.
Marion: Church Edifice, Church Street and Mt. Vernon Avenue, 8 p. m., May 12.
Painesville: Morely Memorial Music Hall, Lake Erie College, 8 p. m., May 18.
Pennsylvania
Butler: Penn Theater, 141 North Main Street, 3 p. m., May 12.
Duquesne (auspices First Church, McKeesport): Carnegie Free Library, 3:15 p. m., May 12.
Greensburg: Greensburg High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 12.
Lancaster: Martin Auditorium, Young Men's Christian Association Building, 8:15 p. m., May 12.
Meadville: High School Auditorium, North Main and Walnut Street, 8:15 p. m., May 13.
Pittsburgh (First Church) Carnegie Music Hall, Forbes Street at Schenley Park, 8:15 p. m., May 17.
Swarthmore: Church Edifice, 206 Park Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May. 14
Rhode Island
Wickford: North Kingstown Senior, Junior High School, 3 p. m., May 12.
Woonsocket: Church Edifice, Rockland and Bernice Avenues, 8 p. m., May 17.
West Virginia
Huntington: Ohev Sholom Temple, Tenth Street and Tenth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 16.
Wisconsin
Burlington: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 17.
Fort Atkinson: Auditorium, Municipal Building, 8:15 p. m., May 12.
Monroe: Universalist Church, 617 Ninth Street, 3 p. m., May 12.
Portage: Church Edifice, Pleasant and Wisconsin Streets, 3:30 p. m., May 12.
Watertown: Turner Hall, Fourth and Jefferson Streets, 3:15 p.m., May 12.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England
(All times given are local)
Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, May 19, June 2, 16.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.9mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., June 2.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., June 2.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), June 30.
Eastern States
Florida
Jacksonville—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on June 2.
New York
New York — Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 19, June 2, 16
Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on May 12, 26, June 9, 23.
Central States
Minnesota
Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on June 2.
Ohio
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on May 19, June 2, 16.
Mountain States
Montana
Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1230kc, on May 12 June 9, July 7.
Pacific States
California
Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on May 19, June 2, 16.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist 8 p. m. KYA, 1230kc, on June 2.
Washington
Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on May 19, June 2, 16.
Canada
Ontario
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on May 19, June 2, 16.
Territories
Hawaii
Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on May 19, June 16

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WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

MAREVE
Delaware Trust Bldg. (Arcade)
DRESSES—10.95-19.95
Costume Jewelry, Handbags
Margaret E. Woelfer E. Longstreth Cope
Phone 2-8643

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COLUMBIA ROAD
DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles; crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries, Cooked Meats, Sandwiches, made to order. Heinz Relish, Campbell's Soups
We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

DALY & ROGERS
Florists
1026 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
The La Salle Washington, D. C.
Phones {NAtional 1556 {NAtional 1557 {OXford 0551

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 15TH ST., N. W. Metropolitan 4567

$10.00 DU-ART for $6.50
Permanent Wave $5.00. Other Permanents $2.65 up. Every Tuesday and Wednesday, Shampoo, Finger Wave with two rolls of curls, 50 cents (except style wave).
Metropolitan Beauty Shop
617 7th St. N. W. Me. 5674

HATS *"That Are Different"*
All Styles and Sizes
REGULAR PRICE—$2.00
Open 9:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
By Special Request Introducing Better Hats for $3.00
LILLIAN M. GUSACK
5022 CONN. AVE. WOodley 9831

Mabel Harrell Hairdresser
1603 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone Decatur 2326

BOUQUET SHOP
732 17th St., N. W.
FLOWERS *for All Occasions*
Moderate Prices
Let us fill your Mother's Day Order
TEL. DISTRICT 6525

Approved
MARINELLO SHOP
MISS DAISY RUSSELL, Prop.
Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Work done by graduates
1843 Columbia Rd., Ph. Columbia 10153

Maine

AUBURN

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower SEEDS
E. V. McCrellis & Co.
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

You'll Like
Walton's Ideal Bread
It's so Wholesome and Dependable
Distributors for GeBott's Quality Cakes
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 Second St.

GIFTS for MOTHER'S DAY
ANDERSON & BRIGGS INC
Cor. Court and Main Sts., Auburn, Me.

MAINE
BANGOR

Rines-No.
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Corsets and Lingerie
43 Main Street

Excellent Food
Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8810 OR 9129
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

STANDARD SHOE STORE
48 MAIN STREET
Smart New Styles of
QUALITY SHOES
Wilbur Coon—Health Spot—Air Step—Queen Quality and Buster Brown Shoes for Children

FREEPORT

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paint Headquarters
Let us help you solve your Paint Problems for Homes, Cottages or Boats
Always the best in Paint and Varnish
THE RED & WHITE STORE
WESTONS

LEWISTON

For Ladies—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
For Men—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"The Store of Friendly Service"
180 LISBON STREET

For Mother's Day
One of Our
Special Gift Boxes
MARY'S CANDY SHOP
235 Main Street

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Scientific Cold Storage for Your Furs
Fur coats stored at PMB are kept in a 34° temperature (Fahrenheit) all summer long—in our own scientific cold air vault—for only 3% of your own valuation (minimum charge 3.00).
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

BAGS—PURSES
COSTUME JEWELRY
Newest colors and designs
Carter Bros. Co.
JEWELERS
PORTLAND, ME.

Randall Coal McAllister
FUEL OIL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. TEL. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Harmon & Newcomb
PORTLAND, MAINE
Fashion Park Clothes
Knox Hats—Arrow Shirts

IMPERIAL WALLPAPERS
New Spring Designs
Loring, Short & Harmon
Monument Square Portland, Maine

IT'S IMPORTANT
to have the proper amount of
FIRE INSURANCE
See Me About It
PHILIP H. MACDONALD
912 Chapman Bldg. Tel. 2-8301
PORTLAND, ME.

MAINE
SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

New Hampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store..... 41 Washington St
The Gifford Store ..... 81 South St
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

HALL BROS. CO.
Fuel Oil—Range Oil
Oil Burners
PHONE 1100

HUBERT COAL COMPANY
34 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
CLEERCOAL
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

You'll always do better at
LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO MAIN ST TEL 1719

ATHERTON'S RADIO SHOP
125 No. Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Exclusive Philco Dealer
RADIO, REFRIGERATION
AIR CONDITIONING

"SPECIAL" SACHET
EUGENE
FOR CROQUIGNOLE WAVING
Miss Lang's Beauty Parlor
72 No. Main Street Tel. 2880

C. F. Mudgett & Son
Wallpaper and Paint
79 So. State St.

Bridal Gowns
With individuality to make this occasion truly memorable!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Everybody enjoys a game of croquet —a game for all ages
Splendid sets from $1.25 to $5.00
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

DOVER

Garrison Hill Greenhouses,
Incorporated
Flowers for Every Occasion
Cheer Up Your Friends and Home With Flowers
TEL. 5

Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Pastry
We Deliver
Tel. 73
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE
DOVER
(Continued)

E. J. YORK
6 Locust St., Tel. 1000
LUMBER, BUILDER'S SUPPLIES AND COAL

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOTHER'S DAY
MAY 12th

Select your Gift from Her Store. The Style Center of New Hampshire. Dresses, Coats and all the Smart and New Accessories.

PARISEAU'S Inc.

MISS CHARTIER
Is Ready for You
Summer Sheers, Street Dresses, Picnic Frocks and Sweaters — Come where you can find the unusual in dress styles
50 HANOVER STREET

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

MOTHER'S DAY, MAY 12th
Mention this advertisement. It is worth $.25 on any purchase of $2.00 or more.
Fair Trade items excepted.

John B. Varick Company

We are pleased to announce that
MR. ARTHUR WIGGIN
is now a member of our sales staff
Sherwin-Williams Paint Headquarters
Thibaut Wallpapers and
Expert Interior Decorative Service
Manchester Paint & Wallpaper Co.
1151 Elm Street Tel. 1903

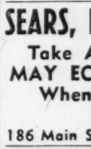
P. J. Campbell
REAL ESTATE
Property Management
Rents Collected
782 Summer St. Phone 1221

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
659 Elm Street Phone 3901

N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET
All Makes Clocks or Watches Repairing Correctly Done
All work guaranteed

MOTHER'S DAY
Cards and Books
Appropriate for the Occasion
THE BOOK NOOK
9 Stark Avenue

Motorola
Super Power **AUTO RADIO**
WORLD RADIO
E. T. CARBEE, Proprietor, 1122 Elm St. Tel. 6043



Make Your Plans Now
for Your Graduation Permanents. Expert Work. Cheerful Atmosphere.
PHONE 354
IDA PATZKE
21 DUBUQUE STREET

FLOWERS for MOTHER
Her Day, May 12th
Orchids, Roses and all Spring Flowers, also lovely plants and Potted Gardens.
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
29 Hanover St. Phone 309-W

NASHUA

Prospect Service Station
NU BLUE SUNOCO
265 Main St. Ph. 3980 M. E. Jewett, Prop.

FRESH EGGS
24-HOUR SPECIALS
MOORE'S MARKET
31 MAIN STREET TEL. 2800

SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
Take Advantage of Our
MAY ECONOMY FESTIVAL
When You FIX UP and PAINT UP
186 Main St. Tel. 3910 and 3911

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
PORTSMOUTH

COAT SALE
All Spring Coats
15% off

Example	$29.95	Shagmoor
	4.49	15% off
	$25.46	Net to You

George B. French Co.
77 Market St. Tel. Portsmouth 202 and 203

REAL ESTATE
in the
SEACOAST REGION
The Gardner Agency
307 STATE STREET
Tel. Portsmouth 344

Brand New 1940
Stewart-Warner
Refrigerator
A famous, nationally known refrigerator with highest quality construction, at a new, surprisingly low price.
CHICK'S MOTOR CO.
Open Evenings 301 State St.

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
Ice Refrigerator, Motor Stokers
Oil Burners, Range Burners
Tires and Batteries
Tel. Portsmouth 86 94 Langdon St.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
Meats and Groceries
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street Tel. 109

THE WARD PRINTING CO.
202 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.
Phone 962
Frank J. Lutz Henry C. Wilkinson

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

"Say it with Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 Broadway Tel. 918
Greenhouses Tel. 86

PROVIDENCE

Children Know the Difference!
Be sure they get our
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
MAELLVERN FARM
W. H. GREENE
Oaklawn, R. I. Telephone Valley 815

PICKFORD HATS
5 WAYLAND SQUARE
also
ACCESSORIES—*pretty and practical for "Mother"*

Louds
candies
for MOTHER'S DAY
1376 Eddy Street Washington Park

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Be Safed
use Southern's Service
Dependable and Quality Dry Cleaning
SOUTHERN
DRY CLEANING CO.
ALEX. 60 IVY 1300
Complete repair and lubrication service for all make cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

FLORSHEIM, RED CROSS
and Simplex Flexies
Bradshaw's Shoe Store
510 King St.

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
AMOCO
PHONES 3554-2582 1900 KING STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA
(Continued)

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store

COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford Herbys Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

LYNCHBURG

Good Paint in Lynchburg
is not sold cheaper than you can buy if from
JAMES T. DAVIS
Phone 3652 1022 Main Street

FURNITURE OF QUALITY
Reasonably Priced
McGEHEE'S
LYNCHBURG'S LEADING FURNITURE STORE 920-922 MAIN ST.

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

Use **DIPLOMA**-CY
Select Your
Graduation Frocks
FROM
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

Graduation Frocks
AND
Gifts for the Graduate
AT
D. Moses & Co.

TRY TRADING at
BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Choice Meats Fresh Fruits
Vegetables

NEWPORT NEWS

See the
NEW SUMMER FURNITURE
Third Floor
NACHMAN'S

NORFOLK

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 41212 9 to 11 a. m daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES
for the Family
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

COFER'S
RUGS :: LINOLEUMS
:: DRAPERIES ::
:: WINDOW SHADES ::
124 College Place PHONE 21966
Thirty-six Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia

Shulman & Co.
Tidewater's Largest and Most Modern Store for Men and Boys
GRANBY STREET AND TAZEWELL

RICHMOND

Distributors in Richmond
1017 E. Main St. Dial 2-3765
Opposite Post Office
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

ROANOKE

SIDNEYS
Ladies' Ready to Wear Accessories
Hats Shoes
501 Jefferson St., Dial 2-1021

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY — DIAL 5501 — LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters, Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
108 GRANDIN ROAD Dial 2-3128
Delivery Service

Sunday, May 12, is Mother's Day
FLOWERS
of Finest Quality at Reasonable Prices
FALLON FLORIST
210 Jefferson Street, S. Dial 7709

A. R. MINTON Inc.
FRESH and CURED MEATS
POULTRY - EGGS
24 EAST CAMPBELL AVENUE
Phone 2-7205 Quick Service

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

HENRY BROS., INC.
212 BROAD STREET TELEPHONE 32-111
EASY PAY TERMS
Get the Goodyear Tires, Batteries and Accessories you need now by using our Budget Plan. Terms to suit.

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Covie & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

CLARKSBURG

PALACE
Furniture Company
INCORPORATED
Complete Outfitters of the Home
Since 1899
State-Wide Delivery Service

O. J. MORRISON STORES CO.
West Virginia's Largest Retail Organization
Where Your Dollars Buy More
Stores located in:

CHARLESTON	LOGAN
CLARKSBURG	MORGANTOWN
CLENDENIN	POINT PLEASANT
FAIRMONT	RIPLEY
BECKLEY	SPENCER
WEST UNION	HUNTINGTON

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

ONE COAT COVERS NU-ENAMEL NO BRUSH MARKS
Henry A. Spencer
PLUMBING, HEATING
432 W. PIKE ST. TELEPHONE 199

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
Satisfying Service
Phone 600-601-602-603

Dudley's Florists
120 So. Fourth St. Ph. 4070
Quality Artistry and Service
Members F. T. D. Assn.

ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. JOHNSON, Mgr.

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
MEATS AND PRODUCE
Headquarters for Stokley's Finest Products
236 Milford St. Phones 74-75-76-77

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in
The Christian Science Monitor
or answer a
Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

WEST VIRGINIA

MORGANTOWN

THOMAS CLEANERS, Inc.
Dependable
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

The G. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

Hardware
for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It 'Till You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 88
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

Your Label of Quality
Fashion Shoppe
Phone 7024 419 High Street
COATS—DRESSES—SUITS

QUALITY FURNITURE
LOVING FURNITURE CO.
Phone 7821 219-21 Walnut St.

McCAY'S FLOWER SHOP
179 Fayette St. Opp. West Penn.
Phone 6123
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

WHEELING

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking — Shoe Dyeing and Tinting — Clothes Cleaning and Pressing — Glove Cleaning
1061 SHORT MARKET STREET

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET EAST

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

Store Your Furs at
Robinson's
Where you are assured of Complete Protection!

OTTAWA

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Wood for Grate Fires
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

CAMPBELL MOTORS
(OTTAWA) LIMITED
SALES Ford SERVICE
265 Laurier Ave., West
OFFICE 2-9441

Hackett's
SHOES AND SHOE REPAIRS
Articulator Shoes
$7.50 and $8.50
428 Bank at Gladstone Phone 2-4700
Prompt city-wide delivery service

Chas. L. McKinley
Plumbing, Heating, and Tinsmithing Service
Office
743 Besserer Street
Opp. Post Office Terminal 4-0274
Night Calls 7-1901 3-4880

HEINZ TOMATO JUICE
R. E. POWELL GROCER
Phone 2-2411
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

New Fashions in Millinery
Murphy-Gamble

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank St. 7-0235

THRIFTY and DAMP WASH
ECONOMY—20 Pieces for $1.00
All Ironed De Luxe Service
Special Bachelor Service
Household Laundry
LIMITED
Telephone 7-6700

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 Somerset St. 831 BANK ST.
8-0097 7-0488

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574. Hours: 9 a. m to 1 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARRY YOUNG
Fine Footwear
for Men and Women
6 ST. CLAIR E. HY 4944

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI 4691

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO LY. 7794
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street, ME 3566-7-8-9

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

CRASHLEY MOTORS
LIMITED
DODGE and DE SOTO
738 LAKESHORE ROAD, NEW TORONTO
PHONE JU. 3322 N. T. 1233

Living Protection
Jessie M. Ritchie
representing
Investors Syndicate
HY. 5502 SAVINGS PLANS WA. 1925

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres
Catering Dept. KI 2118

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS.
TORONTO

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
17 Years' Continuous Service

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

BAIN BROTHERS
Paints and Wallpaper Store
GLIDDEN'S PAINT
EMPIRE WALLPAPER
1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

A. J. STONE
HAIR DRESSING
PERMANENT WAVING
(With or Without Machines)
$4—$10
1465 Yonge St. at St. Clair HY. 0404
Open Tuesday and Thursday Evenings

CHRISTINA BEAUTY SALON
Experienced Specialist in
Permanent Wave
and all types of beauty culture
MOHAWK 7215 3409 YONGE ST.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

USE OUR STORAGE VAULTS
Our scientifically constructed and equipped storage vaults will store your out-of-season garments for you. Telephone today and let us explain this clothes-saving service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The **Stoodleigh**
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

ALLAN FURS
Genuine COLD STORAGE
100% Protection
for Your
FURS
RESTYLING AND REPAIRING AT REASONABLE PRICES
510 MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD HY 4040

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

JERREAT'S
. . Beauty Salon
Hairdressers of Distinction
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LONDON, S. W. 15 — Modern, unfurnished flat; 4 rooms, kitchen and scullery; near heath; quiet; overlooking gardens; rent £155.-; garage if required. PUTney 4937, or write Box W-1556, BCM/CSM, London.

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KENSINGTON, 42 Warwick Gardens, London, W. 14 — Residential rooms, breakfasts, baths, e. i. and service from 25/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WESTern 8758.

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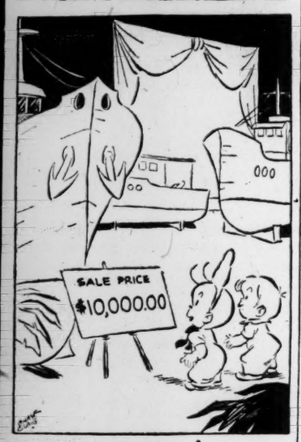
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Little Chauncey



"If I had $9,999.99 more, I'd buy it."

In Lighter Vein

With Color

Cooking Teacher: "Now students, describe a gumdrop."

Pupil (a movie fan): "A marshmallow in technicolor."

Makes A Good Story

Mrs. Newlywed heard of a very nice bakery which sold its day-old products at reduced prices. Thinking this a good method by which to keep within her budget she went one day to the bakery and asked for a "used pie."

Of Course

Visitor: "And what's the building over there?"

Sophomore: "Oh, that's the greenhouse."

Visitor: "I didn't know that the freshmen had a dormitory all to themselves."—The Scissors.

Quickly Explained

In speaking of the song, "The Bonnie Banks o' Loch Lomond," a country teacher asked his pupils for an explanation of the line, "You'll tak' the high road and I'll tak' the low road."

"One was going by air and the other by bus," answered a boy.—Montreal Star.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. St. Petersburg, Florida has over 5,000 of these benches on the sidewalks of its principal thoroughfares.
2. Small rodents found on the western plains of North America. They live in burrows, in large colonies.
3. A river in Canada, rising in Saskatchewan and flowing 1,000 miles northeast into Hudson Bay.
4. Jerusalem, Palestine; so named by King David, who captured it from the Canaanites, 1049, B. C.
5. Wyoming.
6. Bethlehem, Pa.
7. A street in London, near the Strand. It is one of the great arteries of the parish of St. Clement Danes, aristocratic part of London in the time of the Stuarts.
8. It crosses the Hudson River, north of Peekskill, N. Y.; length 2,258 feet.
9. Southeastern California; noted for its truck gardening.
10. A medieval castle in Warwick, England, 8 miles north of Stratford; still in the possession of the Grevilles, Earls of Warwick.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Teletype Does Typewriting by Telegraph?

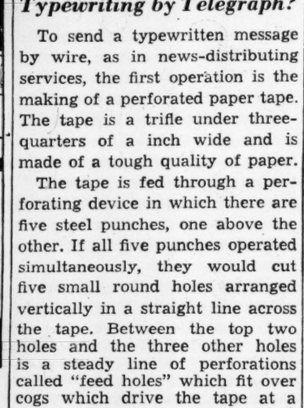
To send a typewritten message by wire, as in news-distributing services, the first operation is the making of a perforated paper tape. The tape is a trifle under three-quarters of a inch wide and is made of a tough quality of paper.

The tape is fed through a perforating device in which there are five steel punches, one above the other. If all five punches operated simultaneously, they would cut five small round holes arranged vertically in a straight line across the tape. Between the top two holes and the three other holes is a steady line of perforations called "feed holes" which fit over cogs which drive the tape at a constant speed through the sending mechanism.

The five punches are operated electro-magnetically when the keys (like typewriter keys) of the perforating mechanism are struck. Every key on the keyboard is represented by a different combination of the five holes in the tape.

After the tape is perforated, it is run through a transmitting mechanism which sends out over the wires electrical impulses corresponding to the succession and combinations of perforations in the tape. If desired, the tape can be run directly from the punching device to the sending machine, so that the message can go out over the wires almost the instant it is typed.

When the electrical impulses



TELETYPE TAPE CHARACTERS

reach the different receiving machines in the circuit, they operate five electro-magnets which, in turn, cause an electrically operated typewriter to reproduce the letters struck when the tape was punched. This is accomplished by notched bars which select the required type bar and hold it in position to be struck against the ribbon.

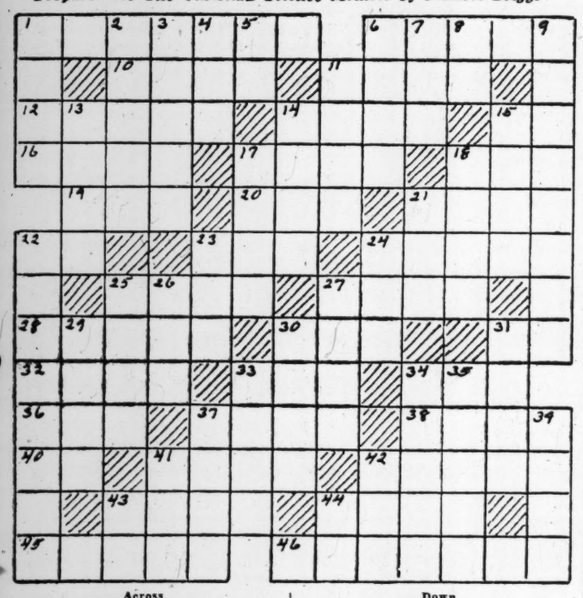
Messages sent by teletype are in capital letters exclusively, the upper case being used for figures. The keyboard has only three banks of keys (instead of four, as in an ordinary typewriter) and has some special keys peculiar to its needs.

The receiving machines are entirely automatic, and print the messages on long rolls of yellow paper, one message below the other.

—W. P. Keasbey

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What place is known as Cockpit of Europe?
6—Murano, Italy, is famous for making of what?
10—What does the hunter carry in "Kathleen Mavourneen"?
11—Cinna, a character in "Julius Caesar," is what?
12—What was a place on border of Naphtali (Josh. 19:33)?
14—What is a city of Ukraine on the Dnieper?
15—Where is Easley (abbr.)?
16—What is England's floral emblem?
17—What do the women of Gainsborough's portraits wear?
18—Who was father of Rephaiah (Neh. 3:9)?
19—What is a department of southeastern France?
20—The fabulous unicorn had how many horns?
21—What is a South African weaver-bird?
22—What is a diminutive suffix?
23—How many men on a side in jai alai?
24—What word is used in most of the Ten Commandments?
25—Who was keeper of herds of camels in reign of David (I Chron. 27:30)?
27—What is a city of Germany?
28—What is a commune of Netherlands?
30—A receptacle.
31—While.
32—What is any one of points of a baseball diamond?
33—What is capital of Brazil?
34—What State is east of Maryland (abbr.)?
36—What Australian bird can run and swim?
37—What is a county of eastern Illinois?
38—What did Langstroth design for bees?
40—What State is east of Texas (abbr.)?
41—What is first name of heroine of a Whittier poem?
42—Who was brother-in-law to Moses (Num. 10:29)?
43—Who inhabit the Isle of Man?
44—Who was son of Azaz, a Reubenite (I Chron. 5:8)?
45—Browning resided in what place in Italy?
46—What is a city of Texas?

Down

1—The wild hog is what?
2—What is capital of Tibet?
3—Who was wife of Hosea?
4—Ir is also called what in Bible?
5—What prefix means "not"?
6—What is a fortified commune of Netherlands?
7—What is gold monetary unit of Bulgaria?
8—Near.
9—Who was a famous Athenian philosopher?
11—What is a river of northern Sweden?
13—What bird is often mentioned by Biblical writers?
14—What is a commercial walled city of Nigeria?
15—What is a manufacturing commune of Prussia?
17—What sound is made by the guariba?
18—What is a commune of Prussia?
21—Article.
22—What queen was patron of Columbus?
23—What is one of mineral sources of Thai?
24—How many feet has a hexapod?
25—What Japanese city is near Kyoto?
26—What is a county of southern Texas?
27—"Where no —— is, there the fire goeth out."
29—What is a river of Peru?
30—A guacharo is a rope, tent, or bird—which?
31—What is a city of Oklahoma?
33—What is a commune of Belgium?
34—What is a wild dog of India?
35—What is a city of Spain?
37—What island of Denmark is off southwestern coast of Jutland?
39—How is "ebony" written in poetry?
41—What do you call member of a low Sudra caste of India?
42—What is a commune of Nord, France?
43—Where is Poplar Bluff (abbr.)?
44—Symbol for barium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust: his truth shall be thy shield and buckler.—Ps. 91:4.

Daily Anecdote

Above Reproach

Judge Sewall, of Massachusetts, whose judicial career was an honor to himself and his profession, went one day into a shop to purchase a pair of brushes for cleaning his shoes. The proprietor presented him with a couple of brushes. "What is your price, sir?" asked the judge.

"If they will answer your purpose," replied the other, "you may have them and welcome."

The judge, upon hearing this, laid them down, and bowing, was about to leave the shop, upon which the proprietor said to him, "Pray, sir, your honor has forgotten the principal object of your visit."

"By no means," answered the judge, "if you set a price, I am ready to purchase; but ever since it has fallen to my lot to occupy a seat on the bench, I have assiduously avoided receiving to the value of a single copper, lest at some period in my life, it might have some kind of influence in determining my judgment."

Where Would You Find—

1. A city noted for its green benches?
2. A prairie dog?
3. The Churchill River?
4. The City of David?
5. The Equality State?
6. Lehigh University?
7. Drury Lane?
8. Bear Mountain Bridge?
9. The Imperial Valley?
10. Warwick Castle?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Twain's Joan

A page from a book was blowing down a street in Hannibal, Missouri. A boy stopped it with his foot and read it. It was a page from the life of Joan of Arc.

The boy read it, and what he read so inflamed his boyish chivalry that, as soon as he got money enough, he bought a copy of the book.

When the boy became a man he became also Mark Twain; and 50 years afterward he wrote his life of Joan of Arc.

Monitor Camera Club from Peter Savary, London

Silhouette at Dawn

A group of sturdy British fishermen wait for the tide before setting out to do their part in replenishing the nation's food supplies. The site is Brizham, South Devon, home of the Torbay fishing fleet.

Daily Quotation

YOU can never have a greater or a less dominion than that over yourself.—Da Vinci.

Brevities

Daily Oklahoman: The most pleasing accent or dialect is the one spoken by people who smile as they talk.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: "Swedes Foil Germans By Parking Autos All Over Airport." The Germans should have been foresighted enough to park hydrants all over it first.

It Has Been Said of Dress

An emperor in his night-cap would not meet with half the respect as would an emperor with a crown.—Goldsmith.

Beauty gains little, and homeliness loses much, by gaudy attire.—Zimmerman.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, but not expressed in fancy; rich, but not gaudy, for the apparel oft proclaims the man.—Shakespeare.

It is not every man that can afford to wear a shabby coat.—Colton.

The plainer the dress with greater luster does beauty appear. Virtue is the greatest ornament, and good sense the best equipage.—G. Saville.

As the index tells the contents of the book even so do the outward habit and garments, in man or woman, give us a taste of the spirit and point to the quality of the soul.—Massinger.

If honor be your clothing the suit will last a lifetime; but if clothing be your honor it will soon be worn threadbare.—Arnot.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Ansaldo, Giovanni (jō-vän'-nē än-säl'-dō) — Italian newspaper writer who often speaks for Count Ciano.

Falkenhorst, Gen. Nicolaus (nē'-kō-lous fäl'-kĕn-hôrst)—German army commander in Norway.

Lie, Jonas (yō'-näs lē)—Minister of Justice in exiled Norwegian Government

Masi, Phil (mä'-sī)—Catcher for the Boston Bees.

Matchek, Dr. Vlatko (vlät'-kō mä'-chĕk) — Vice-Premier of Yugoslavia.

Matsushima, Shikao (shī-kä-ō mä-tsōō-shī-mä — even accent)—Japanese Minister to Stockholm.

Morgenstierne, Wilhelm Munthe (vil'-hĕlm mōōn'-tē môr'-gĕn-styär'-nē) — Norwegian Minister to the United States.

Shao Li-tze (shou' lē'-dzōō') —Newly appointed Chinese Ambassador to Soviet Russia.

Stoyadinovitch, Dr. Milan (mē'-län stô'-yä-dē'-nô-vĭch) —Former Premier of Yugoslavia, accused of plotting against the present Government.

Welter, Charles J. I. M. (vĕl'-tĕr) — Colonial Minister of Holland.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Aalborg (ôl'-bôrĸ)—Site of a large German air base in Denmark.

Gallipoli (gă-lĭp'-ō-lē)—Peninsula guarding the entrance to the Dardanelles.

Kweiyang (gwā'-yäng')—Terminus of an important Chinese railway extending to the border of French Indo-China.

Storting (stōr'-tĭng')—Norwegian Parliament.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Sister's Reward

Blackwell, Eire

Mirrie is a young woman who serves in various homes in or near this locality six days a week. In this way she earns about four shillings a day and two good meals. As she is obliged to help support Jenny, a delicate sister, there is not much margin for extras.

During the summer Mirrie planned to send Jenny for a week to a seaside resort not far from Dublin, and made arrangements accordingly. A friend was to accompany Jenny and pay her own way. Mirrie's own holiday was to consist of a couple of afternoons with them on the beach, bringing a bit of lunch in a bag for herself—if her patrons could spare her. She told none of them of her plans for her sister's welfare.

Mrs. B——, one of these patrons, was spending a week in a holiday home at a seaside place. When her visit was nearing its close she thought of the faithful Mirrie, and she determined to give her a week's rest in this comfortable place. Mrs. B—— to pay all expenses. She put the matter before the superintendent, who exclaimed: "Why, this Mirrie you tell me of has been here making arrangements with me to receive her sister and a friend, and they are coming shortly."

"How lovely, then, if the older sister could come with them," said Mrs. B——. "But have you room for the three?" She knew the Hostel was already crowded.

Not to be outdone in loving-kindness, the superintendent offered to give up her own private dining room and put three stretcher beds in it for them. Mirrie's joy and gratitude were unbounded; and in a few days the three young women were enjoying a delightful holiday, made all the more pleasant because, instead of sharing a large dormitory with strangers, they had the quiet and freedom of a pleasant room in which to rest by day or night.

Meeting a Need

A periscope device, designed to aid motorists in parking, brings into view the ground at rear right of the car.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*News From the Inventor!*

By Le Pelley

ANOTHER DAY AND NO LETTER FROM THAT INVENTOR ...
OH, WHO CARES ! ?
NOT I .... I WOULDN'T WALK ACROSS THE STREET FOR THE BIGGEST REWARD IN THE WORLD !
NEITHER WOULD I
HELLO, BOYS .... I WAS JUST DOWN AT THE POST OFFICE AND THERE'S A LETTER.....
WELL ... I NEVER SAW ANYONE IN SUCH A HURRY .... !
LePelley

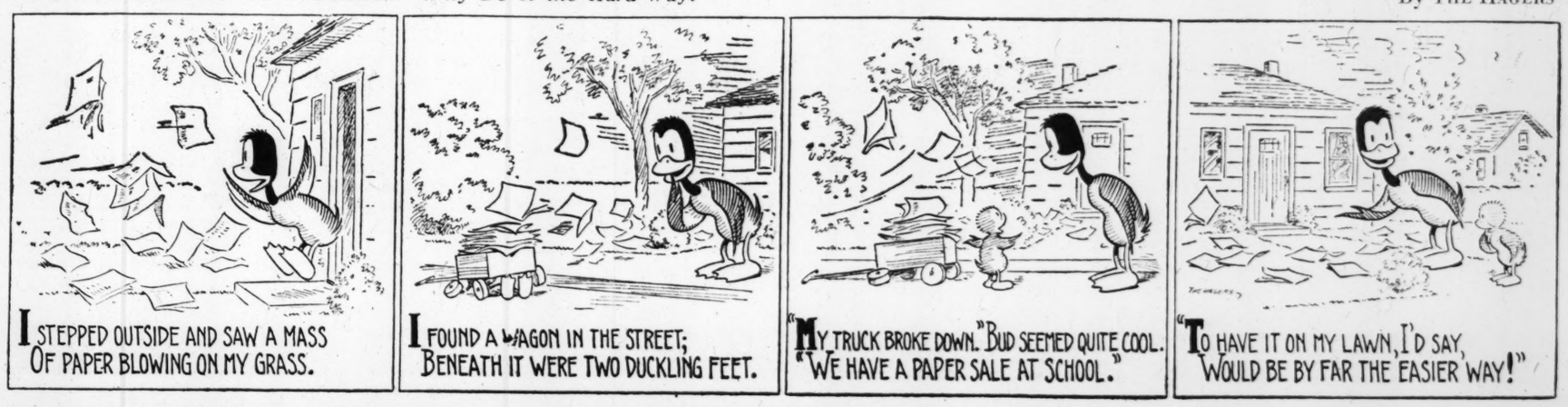
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—?—?—?

By Rodgers

Jimmy and the Boss were talking today about an article they saw in the newspaper—
It seems that somebody decided that grass was good for humans to eat!
"Imagine that!" they said, "pretty soon we'll be eating grass for breakfast!"
Well! I can imagine almost anything, but that seems a little far-fetched to me!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Why Do It the Hard Way?*

By The Hagers


I STEPPED OUTSIDE AND SAW A MASS OF PAPER BLOWING ON MY GRASS.
I FOUND A WAGON IN THE STREET; BENEATH IT WERE TWO DUCKLING FEET.
"MY TRUCK BROKE DOWN." BUD SEEMED QUITE COOL. "WE HAVE A PAPER SALE AT SCHOOL."
"TO HAVE IT ON MY LAWN, I'D SAY, WOULD BE BY FAR THE EASIER WAY!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Waking Up

Manifestly the defeat in Norway has deeply stirred the British people. What they will do about it is not yet clear. In war after war they have had similar experiences and the result has been to arouse them to more vigorous efforts. Now they are dealing with new factors.

For one there is air power. It is certainly too soon to say that planes have nullified sea power. The Nazis would like the world—and particularly Italy—to draw that conclusion. Right on top of their successes in Norway, they reported the sinking of a British battleship and heavy cruiser. For two days the impression was allowed to develop that bombers were blowing up the very bulwarks of the British Empire. Now the Admiralty in London has issued a flat denial.

That should not have been needed for a serious questioning of the Nazi claim. And if true it would not lead to the conclusions drawn in Berlin. The British fleet still dominates the wide seas. Yet it is necessary to recognize that air power has modified that dominion, particularly in its effect on land operations.

The failure to hold Andalsnes and Namsos does not give German commerce freedom of the seas. It does not of itself open Britain to invasion. But it does call in question the power to aid from the sea her allies on land which has been Britain's traditional strength. And if German land forces are not checked they may take bases from which submarines and planes could render the British Isles sea defense of far less value than it has been.

Another new factor is the influencing of neutrals. It is doubtful if the British people yet realize the sad effect that the withdrawal from central Norway—however safely made "under the very noses of German planes"—has had on neutral opinion. Or on opinion which is wholly friendly. If the British people show now that the failure in Norway and the manner of it have thoroughly roused them, this effect may be countered.

But it is equally vital that neutrals should wake up. If they accept the belief that one British failure should win their consent to Nazi victory, they are beginning to promote their own intimidation and domination. Unless they wish to live in an anarchic world they must at least halt the moral retreat.

The Chains Find Friends

One of the more remarkable developments during the present session of Congress has come to notice in the hearings on the Patman Chain Store Bill. This measure, designed virtually to tax out of business the largest of the interstate chains, would surely have found active sympathy five years or more ago when this type of merchandising seemed only a devouring ogre before which small independent merchants quaked in terror.

Yet in the current hearings, Representative Wright Patman has had to make the argument for his proposition almost single-handed, and at the same time defenders have come forward in behalf of the chain stores from among labor groups, farm organizations, manufacturers, consumers, and even public officials.

Manufacturers and rural co-operatives say they find the chains helpful outlets for their products; labor union spokesmen say the chains provide many jobs and make for lower costs of living. Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, said that studies have indicated "the food chains have been able to introduce a number of economies into the marketing system" and that "greater efficiency and lower costs in the marketing of farm products are of great importance to the farmer and the consuming public."

Indeed, it has long been said in America that the great need was to reduce costs of distribution. No one would want to do this without regard to the human sacrifices, disappointments, and adjustments involved, but a few years of experience have tended to indicate that the industrious, progressive, independent merchant can hold his own in competition, that chain organizations necessarily begin to recognize and assume their community obligations, and that the benefits of efficiency and directness of distribution tend to spread to all groups as consumers.

Many States have special chain store taxes, and any attempt by the chains to use their strength oppressively or through unfair trade practices would be sternly resisted, but in general the trend of sentiment shows the belief of American business, large or small, in freedom of honest competition.

Wise Employment Policies

Henry Ford's commendation of President Roosevelt's appeal for jobs for men over 40 in National Employment Week (the first week in May) comes as no surprise to those familiar with the policy of the Ford organization toward hiring and retaining men of middle and later years. A recent labor inquiry in New York State also found employers casting aside their age prejudices. The WPA, whatever its weaknesses, has done splendid missionary work toward educating prospective job candidates in the "over-forty" class for specific skills. Happily, one could cite many instances which show the changing attitude both of the employer and of the older man seeking a job. Personnel managers are wise who maintain a balance between youth, with its energy and enthusiasm, and more mature, experienced workers.

No Funny Business!

Americans who believe in honest politics should keep right in after the ball this week. An effort is evidently going to be made by opponents of the Hatch Act extension bill to prove that the hand is quicker than the eye.

Reports have it that an attempt will be made to cover the retreat of the House Judiciary Committee by proposing that the measure be sent back to a small subcommittee for thorough rewriting. The objectives of such a move should be obvious.

There is no need of revising the bill. It is a simple, straightforward piece of legislation, too straightforward for some politicians, closely patterned on the original Hatch Act which forbade Federal employees to take part in political activities. The extension of this rule to State employees who are Federally paid needs no recommitment to improve its phraseology. Recommitment could only serve the purposes of those who wish to stall off and defeat the legislation or make it easier to evade.

Recommitment, as in the case of the wage and hour law last week, would mean that probably no report would be made during this session of Congress. If it were made, it would be far down on the calendar. If the bill were extensively rewritten and then passed by the House, it would mean long and tangled sessions of a conference committee trying to reconcile the House and Senate versions—preventing final enactment and effectively protecting the State highway department machines and the courthouse gangs from embarrassment in this year's elections.

The way to foil the schemes of the manipulators is to get quickly the 218 signatures needed on the discharge petition to pull the bill out of the Judiciary Committee. Then the American people would not be obliged to guess which shell the pea is under; the subject would be out in the open.

In particular, members of the Judiciary Committee who are for the bill should be glad to sign the petition in order to dissociate themselves from the secret vote by which Chairman Hatton W. Sumners announced the measure had been pigeon-holed. Other members of the House, too, should welcome the opportunity.

Representative Dempsey puts it mildly when he says that to fail to sign the petition is to approve the action of the committee. Worse than that, it is to provide the continuance of pernicious politics by State machines paid for through the Federal Government with the people's money.

Elephants and All

Perhaps it's those "Barnum Brought Me Over" articles that run on this page every week . . . Perhaps it's the sight of the pushcart peddler with his heaped-up sacks of hot roasted peanuts who comes out of hibernation about this time every year . . . Perhaps, again, it's the balmy breezes from the Southwest, the tulips, hyacinths, and jonquils, the green mouse ears on the spirea, the catkins on the willow tree, and the inspiring trill of the song sparrow . . . More likely, however, it is the unfailing cunning of the bill-poster who always puts up his most colorful "twenty-four sheet" on the billboard beside the train tracks where thousands never fail to see it . . . Or possibly all these phenomena combine to reawaken in us that yearning that comes every spring to every American boy—even if his boyhood began in the seventies. Whether he carries water to the elephants, crawls under the tent, or buys top price front row seats for the whole family, no boy is immune to "circus fever." There is only one known cure, and the victim is glad to undergo it annually.

Time to Make Himself Heard

Barnum Brought Me Over

More About Bailey—X

Myths cling, like barnacles to a ship's bottom. Helen of Troy probably never fascinated Paris except in Homeric legend. The bluff and blunt French general, Chambrun, historians now tell us, uttered nothing so literary as, "The old guard dies, but never surrenders," when commanded to yield to superior forces at Waterloo. His reply, as a matter of fact, was much shorter but couched in a single word somewhat too rude to repeat here. Therefore it is probable that, as long as circuses exist, Barnum will stand as the synonym in the lay mind of its brightest luminary. But the old time circus men at the turn of the century would have told you otherwise.

They would have told you that Barnum, the Bethel, Connecticut, showman, had made his fortune in less strenuous branches of the show business before he ever saw a circus, or, at least, owned one. His great genius lay in another direction—dime museums and the astute management of lecture tours. It was a supreme gift of showmanship which brought him a fortune from the clever publicity which made Jenny Lind an immense box-office drawing card.

He was the prince of all hand-shakers, possessed of a likable geniality that made him equally at home with British royalty and lower Broadway museum crowds. James A. Bailey was cut in a different stripe. In London, while the smiling, bowing Phineas T. Barnum bowled around the arena in a barouche drawn by high-stepping horses, Bailey fought shy of anything savoring of personal publicity.

* * *

When Bailey took his own circus to Vienna, the Austrian monarch desired to present him with a decoration as a tribute to his magnificent show. But Bailey, who was always seeking new worlds to conquer for his circus, was too timid to face a court and meet a king, and deputed George O. Starr, general representative and Mixer-Extraordinary, to accept it in his behalf from the imperial hands.

Barnum sized up the human race and could leave the throngs whose dimes made him wealthy still laughing when he fooled them most flagrantly. To keep the crowds in his museum moving, he once stationed an usher at an exit who cried constantly, "This way to the egress," and the lower-Broadway audiences, unfamiliar with such highfalutin language, found themselves not gazing open-mouthed at another freak, but outside the museum exit.

P. T. was far too canny about his own comfort to stand for hours ankle-deep in mud, and drenched by rain, directing canvasmen to raise the tops so the big show might open on time. He had never struggled with cold March blasts and half frozen paste to plaster country barns with posters that threatened each moment to rip to pieces in the winds. He hadn't a map of the United States in his mind, cartographed by riding up and down and through it in horse buggies and in trains.

* * *

Bailey was a shrewd master of publicity, but it was all and always for the circus. He possessed no genius for gregariousness. The millions who flocked to the show he gave them never saw him. Unlike P. T., who would smile genially at a little girl on a streetcar going to the circus—"Shake hands, my dear, and you can tell your little girl, when you grow up, that you shook hands with the great P. T. Barnum"—Bailey was taciturn and inclined to be suspicious of persons who talked much. He knew all there was to know about a circus—what size Manila rope was required to bear a certain strain, and every point a horse should have. The hundreds of baggage horses with the show were the aristocrats of their kind, and all had to pass his shrewd horseman's eye. For years a horse dealer in Brooklyn, New York, had a standing order to purchase draft horses whenever he found any conforming rigidly to the master showman's strict specifications.

This showman, who probably never used the word, had ideals. In his make-up there was no humbug. His mind ran on a single track rail. All he knew was the circus. He gave it of his best. Long after James A. Bailey ceased to worry about merely making money, he strove for the fulfillment of his one ambition, to make the Barnum & Bailey Show the Greatest on Earth. It was.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

(To Be Continued)

Words and Music to Soothe the Voter

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

J. Roscoe Drummond

Washington is putting on its political blinders and about all the politicians in general and Congress in particular can see ahead of them now are two nominating conventions and the national election.

Consequently more than an ordinary amount of partisan fiction is going to be coming out of the capital for the next few weeks.

In three prophetic incidents the news last week illustrated the force which the Presidential campaign is already exerting upon affairs.

* * *

In a vote which sharply cut across party lines and found about half of the Republicans supporting a majority of the Democrats, the House of Representatives washed away all chances for any action this session on even the most moderate amendments to the wage-hour law. All proposed revisions were sent back to committee where they will be stifled until adjournment and no member of Congress will have to answer for them on a record vote.

Why? Largely because the members of Congress, facing election in the fall, believed that whatever action they took on the wage-hour modifications would be to a degree unpopular politically, but that unpopular negative action would be less disadvantageous than unpopular positive action.

Again, the House Judiciary Committee has done its best to smother the new Hatch bill, designed to keep Federal salaries from being used to bolster State political machines by the same restrictions as now apply to Federal workers. The committee reported to the House that it had secretly voted 14 to 10 to table the bill, which meant that the measure would not reach the floor for passage.

Why? Largely because too many members of Congress, facing election this fall, did not want to be deprived of the political facilities of the thousands of State employees whose salaries are paid in whole or part by the Federal Government.

Fortunately this craven coup may very likely fail. An energetic newspaper poll of the whole membership of the Judiciary Committee now shows a majority in favor of reporting out the Hatch bill, which means that the secret vote was either falsely counted or falsely reported by the committee itself or, what is not impossible to understand, that the members did not dare to take a public position against the measure whatever their secret vote.

In any event, this poll, a credit to journalistic enterprise, casts such doubt and discredit upon the committee's secret action that Representative John J. Dempsey of New Mexico, who is leading the campaign for the Hatch bill in the House, is expected to be successful in his efforts to bring it to the floor in the next few days and obtain at least a record vote if not its enactment.

* * *

Finally, there was President Roosevelt's political exhortation to some 4,000 Democratic women who had gathered in Washington ostensibly to study government but really to hear how to win an election. The election motif was present in every speech, even Postmaster General James A. Farley's, and to try to extract the politics from the President's remarks would be like trying to take the wetness out of a glass of water.

Now it is entirely within precedent and propriety for the President of the United States to deliver a political speech and no doubt Mr. Roosevelt is somehow aware that a Presidential election—though perhaps not a third term—is just around the corner.

Mr. Roosevelt began his political speech by saying it would be non-political. That is always the formula, and knowledge of this formula helps give the independent voter good sales resistance. He started by urging the Democratic women to join with the rest of the country in "differentiating between fact and fiction." Then, without warning, he complimented them upon their intelligence—the second stage of the political formula—and before they could recover from that he concluded quickly by declaring that there is only one issue which they have to decide and help others to decide in the campaign this year, to wit:

"Do you wish to employ for your bus line chauffeurs who wrecked the previous bus line by driving the old buses into the ditch . . . or are you going to continue the present policy of employing active, wide-awake chauffeurs who are inspired with the thought that their duty . . . is to see to it that they reach their destination in comfort and complete safety?"

That certainly makes it look simple. Just keep the same alert chauffeurs driving the same buses avoiding the same ditches!

But is it so simple? It is, of course, possible that the President was injecting just a "teeny" partisan note into his statement of the national choice and that there remain other facts and factors to be weighed before the American people make their significant decision this fall.

* * *

What are the basic domestic problems which have faced this Administration for seven years and which will confront any President, regardless of party? They are industrial unemployment and agricultural depression. The latest figures, now available for March, show that total unemployment is 9,304,000, that one worker in six remains jobless. And Congress this year will appropriate a grand aggregate of $1,400,238,000 for all kinds and categories of agricultural relief. Such subsidies do not suggest a solution to the Nation's agricultural problem; they reveal its continuing gravity.

Political catchwords will not explain away these conditions and political honesty demands that they be frankly faced.

The American people deserve something better than political bunk, and after traveling some 7,000 miles across the country and back during the past three weeks I suspect that before this campaign has gone very far they will demand something better.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Defends Municipal Power Plants

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The blast delivered by F. G. R. Gordon of Haverhill against municipal power plants leaves a good many facts to be desired!

Unfortunately I haven't the Federal Power Commission's report that includes Morrisville, Vt., at which he directs his attack, but his charges are not confirmed by the facts in Massachusetts. For instance, of the typical communities of all sizes in this State, the cheapest electricity is provided by municipal ownership.

Cambridge is the only private system city in the list of communities with the lowest electricity bills, against the record of twelve publicly owned systems. On the other hand, in the highest bill list, there are only two publicly owned systems against eleven privately owned systems.

The charge that private plants "paid last year $359,000,000 in taxes; the socialized plants only $2,500,000," ignores two very important facts. (1) 88.3 per cent of the population still receives its electricity from a private system; (2) most public power projects have been anxious to recompense cities, counties and states for money lost by the cessation of private utility tax payments. Senator Norris has been especially anxious that T. V. A., for instance, pay money in lieu of taxes to local governments so that the vast program would work no hardship on co-operating communities. The politicians who have shouted the loudest that public projects pay no taxes have been the very ones who have voted against legislation designed to permit the publicly owned systems from making such payments.

Mr. Gordon's boast that wages and salaries in private plants average $200 a year higher than wages in municipally owned plants undoubtedly includes exorbitant executive salaries for the private executives. The municipal plants aren't foolish enough to pay such salaries, and the savings are returned to the consumers. The ordinary wage scales in municipal plants compare more than favorably with those in private plants, especially in the T. V. A., which boasts the best wage scales in the area and the most enlightened labor relations policy in America.

But don't take my word for it! Ask the communities that have been fortunate enough to survive the dog fights it takes to win the right to operate a municipal plant!

HAROLD PUTNAM

Needham Heights, Mass.

Delegates to Represent the People?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please permit me to compliment the Monitor, and its Washington correspondent, J. Roscoe Drummond, for the very able and intelligent comments he offers in a recent issue, in which he points out that some of the State Democratic Committees are engineering or dominating their delegates or primaries in such a manner that the delegates will not be truly representative of the sentiments of the people.

There are large numbers of us Democrats who voted and worked for Mr. Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936, and we still regard him favorably in many respects. But we do not want Mr. Roosevelt for another term. In fact, we are very decidedly opposed to him.

Why then should certain Democratic leaders, or at least those who pretend to be real Democrats, attempt to force Mr. Roosevelt again on the party when there seems to be every indication that a large percentage of Democrats is against this. Would it not be wiser to have the delegates selected and the primaries conducted on a fair and open basis and let every candidate have an equal chance?

Many Democrats, for instance, now favor such outstanding Americans as John N. Garner and James A. Farley in preference to Mr. Roosevelt. And why shouldn't we be permitted to make evident these preferences for the good of the party before the final election takes place? Wouldn't that be the more "democratic" way of handling things?

THOMAS BURKE BENTON

Hollywood, Cal.

Senator Nye in Pennsylvania

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very much interested in the short account of Senator Nye's talk at State College, Pennsylvania, which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor. What he said is only too true and is vital to the welfare of the United States today.

Americans need to remain alert and awake, they cannot become the victims of propaganda. N. F. KARL

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Propaganda

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Propaganda is the only weapon that can sink a battleship twice. WALTER A. KAESS

Washington, D. C.

Rail vs. Highway Subsidies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Before me is a page of the Monitor containing a presentation of the rail versus highway transportation issue.

Will someone undertake to say that if the bus and truck operators had been required to furnish the money and build their rights-of-way, they would have been in business even in a small way?

Even if these vehicles pay all they should for the use of this public right-of-way, built with your money and mine (and they have never given a complete picture of the advantage they have), it seems to me it is a form of subsidy that the Federal, State, and County governments should first provide this facility.

And any statement that railroads were given like subsidies, in the form of land grants, will not stand up; because the rail lines have handled millions of tons for the Government free or at reduced rates. Furthermore, the land retained by the Government was enhanced in value, many times, the day the railroad was built. Your Uncle Samuel made a good bargain when he made these land-grant agreements with railroads.

I have been looking in vain for some truck-minded writer to mention that his operation began on a right-of-way already provided. F. E. ROWND, General Agent

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Lines

Kansas City, Mo.

"Awakening"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please accept our heartfelt gratitude for the broadminded and awakening article in the Magazine section of the Monitor from the able pen of William Yandell Elliott, Professor of Government, Harvard University, entitled "Can America Risk Isolation." More along this line would be most timely in this hour of world crisis. J. S.

Ontario, Calif.

A Significant Appointment

Ribbentrop's visit to the Pope has had a curious sequel. It is announced that the education of the youth of Germany has been put under the charge of Rosenberg. He is to give boys and girls "the spiritual and political instruction suitable for a young Nazi at the present time."

Rosenberg is famous as the author of "The Myth of the Twentieth Century." The argument of this book is that Christianity as we know it, with its doctrine of universal love, is a horrible perversion and that Germany at its conversion to Christianity unfortunately adopted these false values. For the true Christianity has been "bastardized and orientalized" by St. Paul, who aimed at a world revolution, exalting the humble, the meek, the outcast, and all the least desirable elements in the population. Christ was of Aryan, not of Jewish, origin, and the real Christian virtues are not those held up to honor in the New Testament ("We await the man who shall write the fifth Gospel for the modern world") but those that inspired the German race.

A short account of this new religion is given in a new Oxford Pamphlet, "National Socialism and Christianity," by Dr. Micklem, the principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, who published last year a careful and thorough study, "National Socialism and the Roman Catholic Church." According to this new Nordic religion God, as Dr. Micklem puts it, "manifests Himself in the racial soul, and of the demands and inspirations of this soul, the National Socialist Party is the sole interpreter. There is no transcendant God whose equal law of righteousness is binding upon all peoples."

Rosenberg's appointment means that the Nazi youth are now to be educated in this religion of "Blood, Soul, and Race" with Hitler as its Mohammed. They are to be taught that "the idea of universal love is a blow at the soul of Nordic Europe."

And the people brought up on this religion wants to have undisputed rule over all its neighbors.—*Manchester Guardian*, Manchester, England.